Question Bureau.

1. The true name and postoffice address must be given in all cases, but, when specially requested, they will not be published.
2. No attention will be paid to mathematical problems, questions of grammatical construction, or inquiries regarding the reliability of individuals, firms or corporations.
3. Communications for this department MUST be written on a separate sheet, directed to the "Question Bureau," and contain not more than three questions. Do not ask a question and then proceed to argue it. If we can answer it and it is considered of general interest, it will be answered. It is useless to request an answer in the "next issue." The Question Bureau is always full, and we are usually two or three weeks behind.
4. This department is not intended to settle party disputes or decide bets. Replies to questions are intended to be of general interest, and no one has the right to DEMAND a reply. Do not request an answer by mail.
5. No question will receive the SLIGHTEST attention unless the first and third rules above are STRICTLY complied with.

Be Kind to the Loved Ones at Home.

N. A. H., Perry, Pa., kindly sends two poems, recently asked for. "The Faded Coat of Blue," has been published. The other is given below:

Be kind to thy father, for when thou wert young,
Who loved thee so fondly as he?
He caught the first accents that fell from thy tongue,
And joined in thy innocent glee?
Be kind to thy father, for now he is old,
His locks intermingled with gray,
His footsteps are feeble, once fearless and bold—
Thy father is passing away.

Be kind to thy mother, for, lo, on her brow
May traces of sorrow be seen;
O, well may'st thou cherish and comfort her now
For loving and kind hath she been,
Be kind to thy mother, for thee she will pray
As long as God giveth her breath;
In accents of kindness then cheer her lone way
E'en to the dark valley of death.

Be kind to thy brother, his heart will brave death
If the smile of thy joy be withdrawn,
The flowers of feeling will fade at their birth,
If the dew of affection be gone.
Be kind to thy brother, wherever you are,
The love of a brother will be
An ornament richer and rarer by far
Than pearls from the depth of the sea.

Be kind to thy sister; not many know
The depth of true sisterly love—
The wealth of the ocean lies fathoms below
The surface that sparkles above.
Be kind to thy father, once fearless and bold;
Be kind to thy mother so near;
Be kind to thy brother, nor show thy heart cold;
Be kind to thy sister so dear.

Sioux and Cherry Counties, Neb.

EDITOR QUESTION BUREAU:—It has recently come to the notice of the writer that you published a request for information about Sioux and Cherry counties in this state. If he can fill that want it will be a source of gratification to him.

Cherry county remains as it was organized, and contains 167 townships, or an area nearly as large as the state of Massachusetts.

Sioux county has been subdivided into Sheridan, Dawes, and Sioux counties, and at the election on the 2d ult. the people of Dawes county voted to divide their county on a line ... south of the Niobrara river. The ... county is named Bax Butte county. These five counties contain an area of 60 miles north to south, and nearly 200 from east to west.

The greater portion of this area is known as "Sand Hill country." It consists of sand hills and valleys. The valleys are very fertile and ... numerous species of nutritious wild grass, which will cut from two to three tons per acre. The sand hills are generally covered with grass which affords excellent winter and early spring range for stock. It should be noted that the soil of the sand hills contains more clay as we travel southward and the grazing better.

There are numerous streams and lakes watering the country, and it is peculiar that most of the lakes are among the sand hills. The principal streams are the Mobrara, White, North and Middle Loup rivers, and their tributaries. In the northern portion of ... county is a narrow strip of ... six to eight miles wide, identical in nature with the wheat lands of ... Further west the Pine Ridge range of ... extends from Dakota toward the western ... of the state and form the water-shed between the White and Niobrara rivers. The ... is covered largely with timber, principally pine. Between it and the Niobrara ... a belt of good farming land known as ... slope country. This belt extends from the ... of Cherry county to the Wyoming ... gradually narrows toward the west. ... of the Niobara and lying principally in ... and Bax Butte counties is a tract of ... by 60 miles in extent called the ... country. It is rolling prairie and in ... portion is Bax Butte county.

... found along all the streams, but in ... quantities that it will afford ... small portion of the inhabitants. ... depend on coal for fuel, and at ... commodity commands a price ... ($17 per ton for anthracite) ... the proximity of the ... coal fields will enable settlers to obtain coal as soon as the mines are sufficiently worked and transportation facilities adequate.

The problems are already being solved, as the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad is in operation through the northern portion of this territory, and extends to Douglas, ... with a spur ... built from Shawnee ... their coal mines, where they are now taking coal. This line has a branch from Chadron to Rapid City, in the Black Hills, completed ... fall. Just south of Cherry county (three miles from the south boundary), the Burlington & Missouri railway is building a line from Grand Island toward the Black Hills and Central Wyoming. One hundred miles of this line ... in operation northwest from Grand Island, ... hundred miles is graded, and another 130 miles is under contract, and will be completed the forepart of next season. This road crosses the southern tier of towns of Sheridan county, and at the southwest corner of the county turns to the northwest and passes diagonally across Bax Butte county.

In less than two years this line will reach the coal fields, and the Union Pacific is also building toward the northwest between the two railroads already mentioned, so that cheap fuel is only a question of a couple of years.

The principal towns are Valentine, in Cherry county (county seat); Gordon, Hay Springs and ...ville, in Sheridan; and Chadron (county seat) Dawes. All are on the F. E. & Mo. V.

... land office, for entering lands in this district, is located at Valentine. There are many ... in the sand hills still vacant. ... is particularly true of the ... portion of Cherry county. ... next season, with the completion of the B. & M. railway, rendering this section easily accessible, settlers will fill the unoccupied territory very rapidly. In Bax Butte there are ... vacant lands, as well as in the other counties.

Two years ago the first settlers began in Bax Butte county. At the recent election 600 votes were cast. Chadron was started in August, ... and to-day has a population of more than ... inhabitants.

There are splendid openings here for men in all vocations, and particularly to the small farmer, i. e. stockmen with 100 to 1,000 head of cattle.

... is rapidly coming to the front as a ... shipping center, which will afford a market for stock near home, and the Black Hills mining mineral fields will always need ... grain and vegetables the country ... produce.

The two Indian agencies bordering on the ... of these counties will require large quantities of supplies as long as the Indians are supported by the United States. A further demand ... to supply are forts Niobrara and Robinson, with their fifteen companies of troops, both of ... being in this territory.

The timid need have no fear of these Indians, ... the country is already so thickly settled, ... the two forts are a constant menace to them, and further, they are well fed by the government.

The prospector should not come here until ... opens and the land is free from snow, ... country can be critically examined ... factory locations made. Excellent ... be obtained by addressing the ... of the B. & M., or ... Railways, at Chicago or Omaha, ... will show the railroads, towns, ... ties, townships and sections.

... seeking new homes, Northwestern ... many advantages, yet all should ... that a settler in a new country has ... niences. He works under many ... but pluck and energy will enable ... a competency in a few years in ... developing country.

... class of people already here are principally ... grants from eastern states in the same ... and are intelligent, enterprising citizens. ... S. D., Valentine, Neb.

Charcoal.

... Wakefield, Neb.:
... describe the best process for burning ...

... of wood are piled up, sometimes horizontal and sometimes in vertical layers, ... a central opening which extends from the bottom to the top of the heap. The heaps ... conical or hemispherical, from 10 to 30 or more feet in diameter, and of a height of about 12 feet; their outer surface, after being made even with chips and twigs, is covered with small branches, leaves, straw, or moss, upon which sods are laid, together with the charcoal dust of previous burnings. This dust is mixed with sufficient earth to give it consistency, and when moistened the mixture makes the best of all coverings. The sticks of wood to be charred ... of any convenient size, and are closely packed, the interstices of the larger sticks being filled with smaller ones. The central vertical opening in the heap is left for a chimney, for the introduction of the fire to ignite the ..., to facilitate the latter, a horizontal opening is left in the bottom of the heap, extending ... its periphery to the central opening. Around the bottom of the heap other smaller openings are made for the admission of air and the escape of the volatile products. As the ... process proceeds, these small openings are closed, and new ones made nearer to the ... the heap, and in other places, as it is found desirable to check the process in some parts and to hasten it in others.

The heap is fired in the centre at the bottom, and the fire gradually spreads in all directions, but especially toward the openings by which the air is admitted. The carbonization, first completed at the centre and top of the heap, gradually extends down its sides, and in a heap ... charred, the finished portion has the form ... inverted cone. As the line between the charred and unfinished portions moves downward, the openings for the admission of air are ... in advance of it, and upper openings are ... as lower ones are made. The completion of the charring of each part of the heap is indicated by the smoke emerging from that part changing from its black and dense appearance to a transparent light blueish color. The tarry matters, which collect mostly toward the close of the operation, run out in channels made for that purpose beneath and around the heap.

When the entire heap is completely charred, all its openings are closed, and it is then left for one or two days, after which it is partially uncovered and the charcoal drawn out and spread around in thin layers. This is best done at night, so that if any of the charcoal remains ignited, it can be quickly seen and quenched. The time required for the process varies with the size of the heap and the state of the weather. Small heaps may be charred in a week, and large ones may require three weeks. A common yield from one cord (128 cubic feet of wood) is about 300 bushels of charcoal.

Plantagenet—Garrison.

Reader, Frontier, Mich.:

1. What is meant by the "broom of the Plantagenets?" 2. Give a short sketch of the life of William Lloyd Garrison. 3. What was the highest regular circulation of The Liberator?

1. Plantagenet was the surname of the royal family of England from Henry II. to Richard III., inclusive. It belonged originally to the house of Anjou, and by most antiquaries is derived from the story that Foulques or Fulk, the first earl of that family, having committed some crime, went on a pilgrimage to Rome, where he was scourged with broom twigs (*plantagenistæ*), and from that circumstance assumed the name.

2. Garrison was born in Newburyport, Mass., December 12, 1804. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and afterward to a cabinet-maker, but he preferred the printer's trade, which he learned in the office of the Newburyport Herald. He also contributed to its columns and to those of the Salem Gazette, in which he manifested his sympathy in the struggle of the Greeks for freedom. In 1826 he established the Free Press at Newburyport, but it was soon discontinued. In 1827 he edited the National Philanthropist in Boston, the first journal to advocate total abstinence. In 1828 he started at Bennington, Vt., the Spirit of the Times, advocating temperance, peace, abolition, and the election of J. Q. Adams to the Presidency. Towards the close of 1829 he became assistant editor of Lundy's Genius of Universal Emancipation at Baltimore; it was previously the advocate of gradual abolition, but Garrison made it at once the organ of the doctrine of immediate emancipation. For denouncing as "domestic piracy" the taking of a cargo of slaves from Baltimore to Louisiana he was fined and imprisoned 49 days, and until Arthur Tappan paid the fine. After delivering a series of lectures on slavery in the principal cities, he established in Boston, January 1, 1831, the Liberator, a weekly, of the most decided and uncompromising anti-slavery views. It was discontinued in December, 1865, the object for which it was established having been fully accomplished. His denunciations of slavery and slaveholders excited intense exasperation at the South. The Georgia legislature offered a reward of $5,000 for his arrest and conviction under the laws of that state, which greatly increased his notoriety and the number of his followers. In the spring of 1832 he published "Thoughts on African Colonization," in opposition to that scheme. He soon afterward visited England, where he was warmly received by Wilberforce, Brougham, and their associates. While attending an anti-slavery meeting in Boston, in 1835, he was seized by a mob of "gentlemen of property and standing," from whose violence he was only saved by being locked up in jail, and on the following day was conveyed by the city authorities to a place of safety in the country. Founder of the American Anti-slavery society, January 1, 1832, and its president from 1843 to 1865. In 1840 he attended the World's Anti-slavery convention in London, but refused to take his seat because the female delegates from the United States were excluded. In March, 1868, his friends raised and presented to him about $30,000, as a national testimony for his arduous labors in the cause of anti-slavery. He died May 24, 1879. 3. Do not know. In his valedictory he said: "I began the publication of the Liberator without a subscriber, and I end it—it gives me unalloyed pleasure to say—without a farthing as the pecuniary result of the patronage extended to it during 35 years of unremitted labors."

John W. Garrett.

C. H. S., Prescott, Ind.:

Will you please publish a sketch of the life of John W. Garrett, late president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company?

The following is taken from a sketch published before his death:

He was born in Baltimore, July 31, 1820. His father was a wealthy merchant of that port. John W. was educated at Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, from whence, at the age of nineteen, he was removed to his father's offices, joining his only and elder brother in commercial employment. The father of the young men, by name Robert Garrett, was a North of Ireland man, and their mother of Pennsylvania German stock. In time the business of the house greatly expanded, and it became the American branch of Peabody & Co., of London, besides representing other scarcely less important English firms.

Up to the year 1856 the Baltimore & Ohio railroad had been unprosperous. As one of them Mr. Garrett attended a meeting of the stockholders in 1857, and expressed himself as to the condition of the road with an impressive sagacity which led to the adoption of a set of resolutions incorporating his views and substantially comprehending that policy which has made the road so successful, and still obtains in its management. Mr. Garrett became a director of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in October, 1857, and was elected to the presidency of the company owning it, in 1858. In the spring of 1859 the stockholders were paid a semi-annual dividend for the first time in the history of the road. Financial prosperity has characterized Mr. Garrett's presidency from then to the present time. His policy is one of economy. He receives a comparatively small salary himself, and no large salaries are paid. The expenses of the road are severely adjusted to the amount of the work to be done. This applies in all departments. During the war Mr. Garrett's judgment in the arrangements for the transportation of troops was found invaluable to the Union cause. The credit of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad with English capitalists is said to be superior to that of any other road in the United States, and the development of the great highway under Mr. Garrett's presidency has been very remarkable. It includes one of the largest and best appointed railroad systems in the world. Mr. Garrett is a well-read man. He is an affable and interesting rather than an eloquent speaker. His pen is both fluent and elegant.

Miscellaneous.

To a number of correspondents: The capital of West Virginia is Charleston, it was removed from Wheeling in May, 1885.

W. S. Thompson, Pikeville, Tenn., writes that if A. H., of Oregon, will write to him he can give him information concerning the death of John A. Morrell.

J. A., New Boston, Ill.:
What causes the change of color in the Nile river, of Africa?
The clay soil through which it flows.

F. E. R., Lebanon, Or.:
1. Was Pres. Arthur an Odd Fellow? 2. Who is the present Mayor of Chicago?
1. Do not know. 2. Carter H. Harrison.

Reader, Marcus, Ia.:
Please give names of some of the leading papers printed in New Orleans.
Picayune, Times, States, Democrat, City Item.

E. F. H., Phillipsburg, Kan.:
What is the native country of the tomato?
It is a native of tropical or sub-tropical America, and its name, given in the earlier works as tumatl or tomatl, is of Indian origin.

F. J. S., Wallace, Wis.:
How long does a soldier have to serve before he is entitled to a home in the Soldiers' Home?
The Homes are for disabled soldiers, or those who are physically unable to earn a living, and the length of service in the army has nothing to do with gaining admittance.

I. P., Galesburg, Ill.: You send eight questions, where only three are allowed. We have not room to open our columns to an extended controversy upon religious topics. You should familiarize yourself with the latest phases of scientific and religious views, and some of your positions would be self-answering.

P. A. A., Cramer, Cal.: Louis Kossuth, the distinguished Hungarian orator and patriot, is still living, though he long ago passed the limit allotted by the Psalmist. He is now 84 years old, having been born in September, 1802. For many years past he has resided in Turin, Italy. At last accounts he was in feeble health.

M. M., Arlington, Wis.:
To what officer would it be proper to write to, to expose a person trying to get a pension fraudulently?
Write to Commissioner of Pensions Black, Washington D. C., or notify the pension examiners in your district.

Sub., Hood River, Ore.:
If a person took out a soldier's declaratory statement in 1878, and never went on to the land, does that deprive him of his homestead right now?
No. There was a decision recently made in a similar case, we think.

O. J. G., Peotone, Ill.:
Please give an account of the naval engagements of the Mexican war. Even in the more comprehensive histories I find nothing more than mere mention of the navy.
The navy did not take any part in the war. All the battles were fought on land.

C. W., Plano, Ala.: Susan B. Anthony was born February 15, 1820, at South Adams, Mass. Her father was a member of the Society of Friends, and the proprietor of a small cotton mill. Miss Anthony's education was completed in a school at Philadelphia, and from 1837 to 1852 she was a teacher in New York state.

W. L. M., Stockholm, N. J.:
You state that John C. Calhoun's great speech "On the rights of the states," may be found in Cooper's American Politics. Please inform your readers the address.
Charles R. Brodix, Chicago, is the publisher; but this and all other books may be ordered through Brown, Eager & Hull, Toledo, O.

H. B., Cobb, Wis.:
1. Do the Protestant population of Ireland generally desire home rule? 2. Should home rule prevail and British protection be withdrawn, how would it effect the civil and religious rights of Protestants, they being in the minority?
1. They are divided in opinion. 2. That remains to be seen.

A. T. H., Ottawa, Ia.:
I am asked, dozens of times daily, this question: "Is Nasby going to write for the BLADE this winter?" If it is not asking too much, I would like to know, so I would be able to answer.
Inform your friends that Nasby expects to write for the BLADE as long as he lives. Every issue contains something from his pen.

Sub., Crow Civer, Minn.:
1. Have the 4 per cent. United States government bonds for $50 been called in? If so, do coupons attached lose their value if not returned at once? 2. Give a recipe for replating silver, published in the BLADE some four years ago.
1. There are $737,779,900 of 4 per cent. bonds outstanding. Do not know what numbers have been called in. Interest ceases after the call matures. 2. Cannot find it.

How to Cure Skin & Scalp Diseases with the Cuticura Remedies.

TORTURING, DISFIGURING, ITCHING, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with Loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of disease, sustaining elements, and thus removes the CAUSE.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of crusts, scales and sores, and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, is indispensable in treating skin diseases, baby humors, skin blemishes, chapped and oily skin. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the great skin beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for How to Cure Skin Diseases."

TINTED with the loveliest delicacy is the skin bathed with CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

E. O. F., St. Louis, Mo.:
Please tell me how to make the water in a new cistern fit to drink. It has acquired a strong taste, perhaps from the new shingles on the roof.
Two ounces of permangarate of potassa thrown into a cistern will render the foulest water sweet and pure.

O. F. E., Kahoka, Mo., writes: "I see in the BLADE of December 9 that W. R., Trenton, O., asks when and where 'Cold Friday' was, that he has heard old persons speak of. The notable Cold Friday to which he refers, was on the 14th day of February, and I think in the year 1806. I recollect the almanacs gave it as one of the notable days, from my earliest recollection until after 1840, and since about that time I have seen nothing of it in the almanacs."

E. S. H., (no postoffice) writes: "Somebody asks through the BLADE for a strong paste for cloth and leather. For repairing dilapidated books, I use the gum of the cherry or peach tree. I much prefer it to glue, as it is equally tenacious, and less liable to break. In the absence of the above named gums, I would use gum arabic or gum tragacanth. Each of the above named gums should be dissolved in sufficient water to bring them to the consistency for the work required."

H., Toledo, O.:
Please give statistics of fire losses for the last five years, both in property and life.
The property losses for nine years, in the United States amounted to $835,503,163. The loss this year, it is said, will exceed that of any year since the Chicago fire. The statistics of 1884 show that 30 per cent. of the aggregate losses by fire were the result of incendiarism. We have no statistics of the loss of life except for 1884, when 384 perished.

J. R. H., Ducktown, Tenn.:
1. Who pays the expenses of the Presidential electors? 2. What offices has DR. Locke held under the general government? 3. How many Union soldiers did Tennessee furnish?
1. There is no salary, but each state may provide for expenses. The messenger sent to Washington to deliver the certificates is allowed 25 cents for every mile of the estimated distance, computed for the one distance only. 2. P. M. at the Confedrit X Roads. 3. Including colored soldiers, 31,092.

H. S., Wayland, Mo.:
Is soda mined from the earth or made from the alkali of the Western plains?
Formerly most of the soda in use was extracted from certain plants; but the quantity of soda got from all other sources is now insignificant in comparison with that manufactured from common salt. The process was invented by a Frenchman named Leblanc, and was first made known to the world by a commission of the French republic in 1794. It is unquestionably the most valuable discovery in the entire range of chemical manufactures.

F. L. C., Davis, W. Va.:
What was the iron-clad oath, and when was it passed?
The iron-clad oath is generally understood to be the oath of office prescribed July 3, 1862, in which the incumbent not only pledges himself to defend the constitution of the United States against all foreign and domestic enemies, but solemnly swears that he has never given aid or encouragement to those engaged in acts of hostility thereto, nor accepted any office under any pretended government hostile to the United States. Jefferson Davis may be said to have excluded himself from taking an oath of this caliber. But he is further debarred from taking any official oath by the disability laid upon him by the fourteenth amendment.

S. G., Prairieville, Mich.:
1. Is there any such thing as the Dred Scott decision in United States history? If so, please give all the information you can in regard to it. 2. What was slavery in Africa in the past? How carried on, and by what means?
1. Yes; it was explained in this department a few weeks ago. 2. The Guinea coast was discovered by the Portuguese in 1487. The natives were divided into numerous tribes, and when the slave trade was the most flourishing branch of commerce on the coast, the chief occupation of most of those tribes was war for the sake of procuring captives to sell to the traders. The ships engaged in this traffic, therefore, had little trouble in securing a load of slaves.

Reader, Yellow Springs, O.:
1. Why is the presiding officer of the House of Representatives called the Speaker? 2. Why were some colonies more conspicuous than others in the Revolutionary war? 3. Why do the Mohammedans use a crescent as their symbol?
1. Because he is the mouthpiece of others. 2. For the same reason that some men are more conspicuous than others at the present time. Location had something to do with it also. 3. The Turks adopted the crescent when they became masters of Constantinople, as an emblem of their growing empire. Crescent is from *crescere*, to increase.

H. S. L., Catlettsburgh, Ky.:
Please explain why different session of congress are called 49th congress, etc.
Each congress holds two regular sessions; the present is the 49th congress since the adoption of the constitution. To determine the year covered by a given congress, double the number of the congress and add the product to 1789; the result will be the year in which the congress closed. To find the number of congress sitting in any given year, subtract 1789 from the year; if the result is an even number, half that number will give the congress, of which the year in question will be the closing year. If the result is an odd number, add one to it, and half the result will give the congress, of which the year in question will be the first year.

M. L. C., South Barre, N. Y.:
Please give us the chemical analysis of hen's eggs.
The composition of the albumen is: Water, 85 parts; pure albumen, 12; mucus, 27, and saline matter 0.3, including soda with traces of sulphur. According to another authority: Water, 80; albumen, 15.5; mucus, 4.5; ash, 0.475. The yolk consists of a great variety of constituents, viz.: water, 41.486; a form of albumen called vitelline, 15.76; margarine and oleine, 21.304; cholesterine, 0.438; oleic and margaric acids, 7.226; phosphoglycerine acid, 1.2; muriate of ammonia, 0.034; chlorides of sodium and potassium and sulphate of potassa, 0.277; phosphates of lime and magnesia, 1.022; animal extracts, 0.4, and 0.553 of coloring matter, traces of iron, lactic acid, etc.

E. C. S., Frederick, Md.:
1. Who was "Sam" during the American or Know-Nothing party? 2. What was Gen. R. E. Lee's politics before the rebellion? 3. What is the meaning of Scylla and Charybdis?
1. Supposed to be Uncle Sam. 2. His sympathies were with the Democrats, but, being a soldier, he took no part in politics. 3. According to the Homeric account, the names of two rocks between Italy and Sicily. In the one nearest to Italy was a cave, in which dwelt Scylla, a fearful monster, barking like a dog, with twelve feet and six long necks and heads, each of which contained three rows of sharp teeth. The opposite rock, which was much lower, contained an immense fig-tree, under which dwelt Charybdis, who thrice every day swallowed down the waters of the sea, and thrice threw them up again. It will be well to remember that Homer took a poet's license in this frightful description. There is nothing in the locality now to warrant this flight of imagination.

Sub., Cowden, Ill.:
1. Please tell why Spain in 1800 ceded Louisiana back to France. 2. State clearly the difference between a town and a township. 3. Why did Washington not take the oath of office as President until April 30, and how was the government run from the treaty of 1783 to that time?
1. It was a business transaction between the two powers; and there was also some misunderstanding about the previous transfer from France to Spain. 2. A town is a collection of houses; a township a political division, marked out by government survey. 3. He did not reach New York until April 23, and the arrangements for the inauguration were not completed until the 30th. Sessions of the Continental Congress were held from September 5, 1774, up to the time of the adoption of the constitution, and during that time the following gentlemen were Presidents of the Congress: Peyton Randolph, Virginia; Henry Middleton, South Carolina; John Hancock, Massachusetts; Henry Laurens, South Carolina; John Jay, New York; Samuel Huntington, Connecticut; Thomas McKean, Delaware; Thomas Hanson, Maryland; Elias Boudinot, New Jersey; Thomas Mifflin, Pennsylvania; Richard Henry Lee, Virginia; Nathaniel Gorham, Massachusetts; Arthur St. Clair, Pennsylvania; Cyrus Griffin, Virginia.

Mr. P. S. Talbett, of Lexington, has sold to W. H. Wilson, of Cynthiana, Ky., his interest in the trotting stallion Sultana, on a basis of $20,000. Mr. Wilson is now full owner of this famous stallion.

AGENTS WANTED For ALLAN PINKERTON'S Thrilling and Wonderful book, 30 Years a Detective. The only book of its kind. Full of illustrations, low in price, *easy to sell*. Descriptive circulars and *terms to agents sent free.* G. W. DILLINGHAM, Publisher, New York.

FACE, HANDS, FEET, and all their imperfections, including Facial Development, Hair and Scalp, Superfluous Hair, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, Moth, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne, Black Heads, Scars, Pitting and their treatment. Send 10c. for book of 50 pages, 4th edition. Dr. J. H. Woodbury, 37 N. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y., Est'b'd 1870.

W. D. KELLEY ON THE SOUTH.

What He Saw in 1867 and What He Saw on a Recent Visit.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who has lately made an extensive trip through the South, contributes to the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* a lengthy article reviewing the progress of that section, in which he presents some striking facts as to the great industrial development now in progress there.

Referring to his visit to the South, in 1867, Judge Kelly says: "The South was a land of desolation; her fields were fenceless and uncultivated, and her people were without reproductive stock, or that with which to impel modern agricultural implements, had they been bestowed upon them gratuitously. They were, numerically speaking, without seed for food crops, except what was bestowed upon them by personal friends, or the government through the freedman's bureau and the agencies of the agricultural department."

Contrasting this with what he saw on his late trip, he says: "The progress in wealth, in the means of individual comfort and productive power has been marvelous, and the change wrought from then until now in the immense development of the coal and iron ore of these states, and the increase in number and extent of industrial centers, may justly be regarded as the work of Titans.

"The systems of railroads which now traverse the South are as perfect in the construction of road-bed, track and bridges and in passenger cars and and the means provided for the transportation of freight as those of the North. Lateral roads branch from them into such valleys as are known to be specially rich, not in iron alone, but in other minerals, some of which are found in such profusion and juxtaposition as to seem to defy geologic laws as elsewhere illustrated.

"Prior to the war," Judge Kelley writes, "the South neither had nor desired to have great cities. It is also true that her statesmen preferred that their workshops should be in foreign lands, and that the ships that exported their products and brought them commodities in exchange should be built and owned by foreigners.

"In this respect the contrast is most striking. Nashville I found to be a beautiful city, which surprised me by the extent and variety of its manufactures and the magnificence of its buildings. Chattanooga and Birmingham are each as marvellous."

At the former he visited the great industrial enterprises that are in operation, and it was here that his attention was first attracted to the neat, commodious and well painted homes of the negro laborers in mining, smelting, and mechanical pursuits. The mechanical skill of the colored laborers in some of these enterprises surprised him, and convinced him that with an industrial art school they would soon produce evidence of the adaptation of negro labor to mechanical pursuits requiring a high degree of skill.

Referring to the proximity of coal, iron ore and limestone at Birmingham, he says it is not surprising that the over-sanguine men of that city really believe that they will be able to make iron so cheaply as to soon close up the works of Pennsylvania and force her iron masters and their employees to re-establish themselves at Birmingham. This, he states, has produced a speculation in town lots that may retard the immediate growth of Birmingham, and time, by various processes, will determine the actual value of corner lots in a city whose success is to extinguish the furnace fires of Pittsburg, Braddocks, Johnstown, Bethlehem, and generally throughout Pennsylvania.

At Anniston he spent ten days, making a thorough investigation of the resources of the country tributary to that place. Here he found extensive iron works, machine shops, rolling mill, car works, and other industries, besides a large cotton mill which ships a considerable part of its product direct to China. The company which planned and built Anniston owns 150,000 acres of land.

* * * * Confidential advice, to either sex, on delicate diseases. Book 10 cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

A DARING ATTEMPT

To Rob the County Treasury at Medina, Ohio.

MEDINA, Dec. 23.—About 1 a. m., five men overpowered Marshal Frazier, bound and gagged him, and taking him with them, they proceeded to the court house. They broke a window to the office of the county treasurer, and entering, placed the helpless marshal in a corner and flung a heavy overcoat over him. They then attempted to blow open the safe, containing $30,000. Three attempts were made in succession, and after three hours of fruitless work they noticed lights beginning to appear in the windows of the houses near by.

One of the burglars remarked to his companions that they must be getting out of there, as the people were getting up. Hastily leaving the building, with their trouble only for their pains, they helped themselves to two horses and vehicles belonging to Dr. Hand and Mr. Gail Hamilton. They drove rapidly westward past the depot. Marshal Frazier succeeded in arousing Sheriff Dealing, and a vigorous search was at once instituted, but so far without result.

Explosion of Molten Steel.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Dec. 23.—Six tons of molten steel exploded at Carnegie's steel works, this place, yesterday, seriously injuring four employes named John Kelly, Henry Hall, George Wilson and James Barrett. The ladle containing the molten metal was being swung from the smelting furnace to the ingot mold, when the crane broke and the ladle dropped. The metal poured into the pit below, and the explosion followed, scattering hot fragments over the mill. All the workmen escaped but the four mentioned. They were unable to get out, and were terribly burned, but are expected to recover.

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AYER'S Hair Vigor has given me perfect satisfaction. I was nearly bald for six years, during which time I used many hair preparations, but without success. Indeed, what little hair I had was growing thinner, until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. I used two bottles of the Vigor, and my head is now well covered with a new growth of hair.—Judson B. Chapel, Peabody, Mass.

HAIR that has become weak, gray, and faded, may have new life and color restored to it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "My hair was thin, faded, and dry, and fell out in large quantities. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored my hair to its original color. As a dressing for the hair, this preparation has no equal.—Mary N. Hammond, Stillwater, Minn.

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A STRANGE STORY

Told by a Young Girl—Abducted from Her Home in Germany.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 24.—Rosa Roberts, a girl 20 years of age, claims to have been seized by a man on the public street, yesterday afternoon, thrown into a buggy and conveyed five miles up the river, where she was thrown from the vehicle into the snow. She was certainly found there, and brought back to this city about midnight last night.

Rosa tells a remarkable story, to the effect that she was abducted from her home in Germany, when five years old, by a man named Bius, brought to New York, adopted by a manufacturer named Roberts as one of his family, and five years ago, when Roberts died, she was left $1,000 in his will. She came west with a daughter of Roberts, who had married L. D. Williams, now engaged in the boot and shoe business in this city, and lived with Williams until about a year ago.

She claims that in the man who seized her on the street yesterday, she recognized the one who abducted her from Germany 15 years ago, and the horror of seeing him deprived her of consciousness. Rosa believes that her parents are wealthy people in Germany, and the object of Bius was to put her out of the way in order to keep her from securing her rights, and that her long unconscious spell made him believe that his object was accomplished. She is subject to fainting spells, which sometimes last for two hours.

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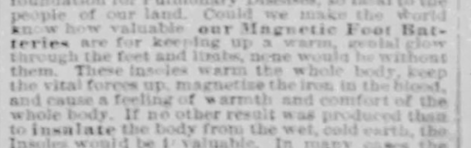

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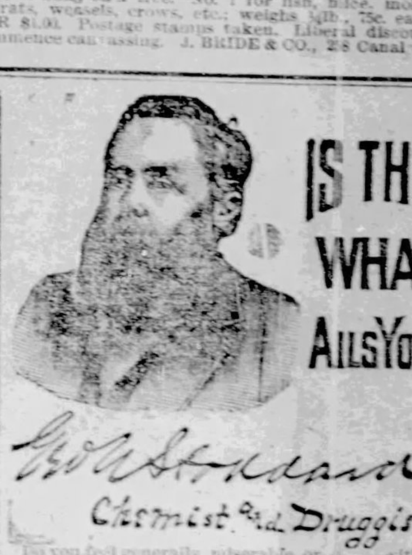

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TO THE FRIENDS OF THE BLADE.

We call especial attention to the advertisement on the fifth page announcing the giving away, this winter, of something over $2,000 in premiums for raising clubs for the WEEKLY BLADE. No more liberal offer was ever made by any newspaper, and it should result in an enormous increase in the circulation of the BLADE—the Old Reliable Family Newspaper. Some one is going to get a $650 Piano, somebody is going to get a first-class Cabinet Organ, some one will get a first-class Singer Sewing Machine, and scores will receive other premiums, every one of which is of positive value. In addition to these extra premiums, every one who interests him, or her, self in the matter gets very liberal pay for what they do, whether they secure a premium or not.

Now what you want to do is to get our terms to agents, and get to work. Those who already have them, should commence on receipt of this number of the paper.

The awards of these extra Premiums will be made May first. The field is open to everybody, men, women and children, and the rewards are rich. A $650 Piano is not picked up every day, nor is any other of the beautiful articles we propose to give away. Begin your work now.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE trade reports for the last week were featureless. The holiday trade has been the only point of interest, and this is, of course, in the hands of the smaller classes of distributors, while wholesale and jobbing lines have not had much to do except to exercise their patience while the retailers were unloading their supplies upon consumers.

REPORTS from the winter-wheat belt are generally favorable, although the fly has appeared at some points in Ohio and Indiana.

IT is a striking commentary on the constant effort to besmirch men in high official station by charging them with being corrupt, and becoming millionaires by peculation from the people, that Gen. LOGAN leaves to his family but an humble competence. After twenty-five years spent in the service of the nation, with all the alleged opportunities for gain that have for years been so freely charged against Republican statesmen, this one fact is proof clear as noonday of the malice that instigates that sort of campaigning.

THE report comes from Washington that an understanding has been reached between the Republicans and the anti-free trade Democrats of the House to report a bill abolishing the revenue tax on domestic tobacco in the hands of growers, the tax on alcoholic spirits used in the arts, and to reduce the duty on sugar and molasses.

IT is proposed to amend the civil service act, removing the age restriction (45 years) placed on applicants, on the ostensible ground that it is a great hardship in many instances. The real reason for taking the step, if it is taken, will be that the age limit practically bars a number of ex-rebels whom the administration is anxious to reward for their efforts to destroy the government by giving them fat offices under it.

THE Senate has passed the bill providing for the retirement of the trade dollar and the issue of the standard silver dollar in its place. The holder of a piece of silver intrinsically worth 90 cents can exchange it for another dollar intrinsically worth about 80 cents. We are glad that the trade dollar will finally be eliminated from the coinage of the country. But it is the speculators who gathered them up at a discount who will reap the benefit of the redemption, and not the people.

THE pension appropriation bill reported to Congress provides for a total expenditure on account of pensions of $76,254,500, the same as the estimates. The appropriation last year was $76,057,200.

A CONFERENCE was held in Baltimore Wednesday to arrange for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, to be held in Philadelphia in 1888.

AGAIN comes the probability of a passenger rate war—this time between the rival railways on the Pacific coast. A rupture has occurred between the Southern Pacific and the Atlantic & Pacific roads.

THE number of Hebrew emigrants landed at Castle Garden, New York, during the year ending October 1, was 27,338.

THE Pullman Palace Car company is making a determined fight in resistance to the effort to tax its cars in Iowa. This wealthy monopoly is apparently setting itself up as superior to the law-making power of the people.

CATTLE growers, representing a capital of $50,000,000, invested in Western herds, have appealed to the President to institute means for protecting their stock from pleuro-pneumonia, and the people generally are interested in this matter. The President would be justified in using all remedial measures at his command, and in asking Congress for aid. The stockmen also complain of the exactions by the railroads for transporting cattle, and favor the Reagan inter-state commerce bill.

A BILL has been introduced in Congress intended to extirpate the pleuro-pneumonia, provides for a commission of three, whose service shall end when the disease is eradicated, and appropriates $1,000,000 for the work proposed.

AN order is to be issued by Pres. CLEVELAND adding Southern California to the department of Arizona, under command of Gen. MILES, and removing his headquarters from Prescott, Ariz., to Los Angeles, Cal. This gives Gen. MILES command of the whole Mexican frontier, from Texas to the Pacific.

THE Turkish mission, it is thought, will be offered Gen. EGBERT L. VIELE, of New York, at present a member of Congress.

THE revenue from the oleomargarine tax is estimated at $400,000. The retailers are found to be the principal violators of the law.

[illegible] said that the famous District Assembly No. 101, which was engaged in the Southwestern railway strike, is [illegible]ating, its local assemblies going [illegible] state assemblies, and that there is

such pronounced dissatisfaction with, and disapproval of, the recent special 25 cent relief assessment, are pointed to as indications of the dissolution of the order of Knights of Labor. We do not look for such a result, but rather a re-shaping of the policy of the order itself.

THE emigration of large numbers of negroes from Mississippi to the bottom lands of Arkansas is creating great dissatisfaction in the former state, and an attempt is being made to drive off the emigration agents.

JOHN ROACH has resumed business again as a member of the Morgan Iron Works company, of New York, the business of which is the manufacture of steam engines, boilers and machinery.

IT is said that in New York state alone more than 1,200 strikes were begun in 1886, while there were only 300 in 1885.

THE case of the United States against the Bell Telephone company, to test the validity of the patents granted to Mr. BELL, will soon be brought in the United States court a Boston.

GOLD is again pouring into this country from Europe.

COMMENTING on the decision of the Supreme court of the state of Ohio declaring the constitutionality of the law prohibiting the sale of liquor within two miles of any fair-ground during the progress of the fair, the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: "If there was only a similar penalty against selling liquor within two miles of a school-house while school was in session it would do justice to the boys as well as to the old men."

THE Elyton land company, of Birmingham, Ala., has declared dividends of 135 per cent. of its capital during December, and 440 per cent. during 1886, amounting to $680,000. The boom there is something wonderful.

THERE is a marked difference between the calling of bonds before and after the November election. There has been no call since that event. As the BLADE remarked at the time, it was a political dodge.

THE Indian Commission reports that the Gros Ventres, Mandan and Arickaree Indians have agreed to cede a large part of their reservation and accept lands in severalty on their diminished reserve.

THE Cherokees want authority from Congress to tax the railways running through their territory, the same as the states, and to compel the roads to cease discrimination against the Indians.

FROM OVER THE SEA.

LORD CHURCHILL'S RESIGNATION.

Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has once more taken, not only England, but Continental Europe and the United States by surprise. It is always the unexpected that happens, and it is so in this case, and now the world is speculating upon his reasons for taking such a step. His own explanation is that his associates in the government will not allow him to carry out his pledges of financial reform made to the people at the beginning of his admininistration. Instead of reducing the expenditures, his colleagues in the war office and admiralty increased their estimates, in spite of his protests against it, and he therefore chose to resign rather than to submit.

It is probable, however, that there were other reasons which helped to induce him to take this step. From the first, it appears that there has been friction in the Cabinet. His own ideas were really radical. He desired to keep abreast of the times, instead of dragging along, tied to the Tory political wheel of the past. He has no reverence for old traditions. All of his proclivities are Democratic. He laid down at Dartford last October a practical programme, which his associates have privately antagonized from the beginning. It included the sale of church lands; regulation of railway rates; allotments for agricultural laborers; a non-intervention foreign policy; the deprivation of the London aldermen and vestrymen of their perquisites and privileges; local self-government to Ireland; the establishment of an Irish peasant proprietary, and, as said before, a general reduction of expenditures, and therefore of taxation.

It can easily be understood that a radical programme like this would rend the Conservative spirit of the Tory cabinet, some of the members of which were wedded to the past so firmly that a tempest of public opinion could not change or move them. In consequence, there has been a constant and strong undercurrent of opposition, which defeated his attempt to settle Irish matters peaceably by giving the tenants some show against the landlords, and it was probably the coercive policy entered into there quite as much as the overgrown estimates which he assigns as the reason, which caused his resignation.

The effect of Lord CHURCHILL'S withdrawal can hardly fail to be disastrous to the Tory government. He was the strongest part of the Salisbury cabinet. Without him, the Tories will probably be overthrown at an early day, unless Lord HARTINGTON should accept Churchill's place, as desired by Lord SALISBURY, in which case the Tory ministry may go on awhile longer. Meanwhile popular feeling is with the brilliant young statesman who had taken such a firm stand in favor of economy, and a thorough investigation and reform of the civil service.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has seized the opportunity to make a speech, in which he pleads eloquently for a union of the old Liberal party, and shows how small are the points of divergence between himself and Mr. GLADSTONE. He suggests that the present crisis opens the way for the Gladstonians to again assume the reins of government and accomplish much for the benefit of Ireland.

Lord CHURCHILL'S resignation has produced the greatest excitement in Continental Europe, where it is looked upon as increasing the chances of a European war. There is little doubt but that it will bring great changes, not only in English politics, but in European matters, in the near future.

IT is now declared by Austrian statesmen that the maintenance of peace in Europe depends entirely upon the caprice of the Czar of Russia, who is drinking heavily, and liable at any moment in an insane freak to commit some act that would precipitate a struggle. The Czar is far from being in his right mind, is irritable and moody, and suspicious of every one who approaches him, even his wife and children.

IN a speech in reply to the Christmas congratulations of the College of Cardinals, the Pope protested strongly against the anti-clerical movement now being carried on in the country, and said that the only liberty that was now left him was that held by the Roman pontiffs in the earliest ages. He charged the Government with tolerating an organized hostility against the Vatican.

A TERRIBLE snow storm in Germany caused a railway blockade and necessitated the starting of a sledge postal service between the principal business centers. A considerable scarcity of provisions has been caused in some sections.

AN extensive Nihilist organization, the members of which are principally workmen in the huge factories of St. Petersburg, Moscow and Vladimir, has been discovered by the Russian government, and has added to the fright of the Czar.

WHY LABORING MEN DRINK—A SOCIALIST VIEW OF THE QUESTION.

On Sunday, December 19, the English-speaking section of Socialists in Chicago held a meeting at which a document was read, and indorsed by vote, which gave in detail a statement of the causes leading workingmen to indulge in drink. It is too long to publish, as it would occupy over two columns of the BLADE in fine type; nor is it necessary to do so in order to understand the tenor of the opinions expressed therein. It is in the form of an open letter, addressed to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and in some measure is a reply to the appeal of that body to unions and other organizations of the workingmen of the country. It assumes that the W. C. T. U. appeal made a charge of general intemperance against workingmen—which it did not, as the readers of the BLADE know; and then proceeds to show that intemperance is as common among other classes of the community as among the workingmen, which is, to a large extent, true.

Then follows the most important part of the document—a discussion of the principal causes which lead to intemperance among the working classes of the land. They declare that the drink habit is the result of the environment and associations which the wage-workers are compelled to endure. These are treated under three principal heads: "heredity, social customs, and industrial conditions." The effect of the hereditary transmission of vice is distinctly recognized, but it is not discussed in this open letter. The statement is made that it is an undecided question as to what degree men are morally responsible for acts committed under hereditary influence, and it is pleaded that a poor man is entitled to the same degree of leniency or condemnation as a wealthy one—in which we heartily agree.

Social custom as a cause of intemperance is next considered. It is shown to arise from an abuse of two of the best human qualities—"hospitality and good fellowship." The wage-workers, moved by that gregariousness which is the common attribute of all men, enjoy social converse and the charm of society. The cause is stated thus:

"With but few exceptions the wage-worker returns from his day's hard labor to a home of two or three small rooms in a crowded tenement; to a home where every inch of space is used for the actual necessities of family life—washing, cooking, eating and sleeping; to a home with nothing in it to excite him to mental activity unless it be the fumes of his supper. He has no means to entertain visitors, no room to receive them; but in the saloon he finds relief for his tired hand and brain; relief from the dusty factory and noisy shop. In the saloon, with cards and beer and friendly neighbors, his social instincts find a degree of gratification.

"We cannot check man's gregariousness. The saving of the race lies in this gregarian instinct; in the fact that we need each other. Man's social needs are as imperative as his physical needs. As the grocery and meat market supply the demand for food so, to many of our brothers, the saloon furnishes the readiest and cheapest means of gratifying the social instinct. As long as this be true so long will it be patronized by him."

This sounds well, and the unthinking reader will be apt to accept it. But there is a fallacy in it. The workman flees from his home that he may find congenial society, relief for tired hand and brain, relief from the dusty factory and noisy shop. But how is it with his wife? She is gregarious, also; she has been cooped up in that same unlovely home so graphically depicted all the day long; she has worked hard all day, and when we consider her weaker physique and more nervous organization, she stands just as much in need of change of scene, of congenial companionship, of relief from squalid house and noisy children as does her husband from his all-day surroundings. But she cannot go to the saloon, and, "with friendly neighbors," find gratification. No; she must stay amid the identical surroundings that have been hers all day, and spend the evening alone, without her husband's society to cheer her.

This plea is that of a coward. The essence of marriage is companionship. Why can he not make a companion of his wife, and, if his home has "nothing in it to excite mental activity," why does he not take the money he spends in befuddling himself with beer to purchase books and appers, and things to redeem its barrenness? Why must the wife be condemned to a life within this arid waste of a home, so vividly pictured, while the husband need not? The logic is false, one-sided; it will not bear honest investigation.

Continuing the discussion of this branch of the subject, the document goes on as follows:

"A circular issued by one of your temperance organizations makes the startling announcement that 30,000 minors habitually visit saloons; if that statement be true, and we will not dispute it, the number of minors visiting saloons must be constantly increasing, for the causes producing of that state of things are operating unchecked, and unless some more suitable, more attractive place of meeting can in some way be provided for these young people the result will continue forever. The need for society is especially strong in the young. Light, music, cheerful company, and change of scene are needs of existence with with them. As the saloons furnish all these, it is an inevitable consequence that they will frequent them."

This is but an extension of the same chain of false reasoning. Cause is placed for effect. If the workingman who spends his leisure hours among the dirty, foul-smelling, debasing surroundings of a beer-shop were to spend the money he there wastes in making a comfortable, cheerful home for his wife and children, there would be no reason why the latter could not receive their young friends there, and have society, and music, and all these things which are regarded as necessities. The truth is, the example of the father is potent; the children—that is, the male ones—follow his footsteps to the saloon; the girls are condemned to the same life and surroundings as their mother. Pray, is not the need for society as great for girls as for boys? Is the longing therefor not as great among the one sex as the other? Must the girls be denied "light, music, cheerful company and change of scene," that the boys may have an excuse to loaf in beer-saloons and low dives, and follow in the footsteps of a brutish, besotted, selfish father? Again, we all know that the young need the society of both sexes. If the boy spends his evenings in a saloon, how can he meet the other sex—at least the decent members of it? And how can young ladies enjoy male society if the young men are all to be hangers-on at saloons? Shall they go to the saloons also?

Then the third point is taken up—"industrial conditions." We give the following extracts, which give a fair statement of the argument:

"If it be true that physical exhaustion and mental depression create a desire for stimulants, then are the industrial conditions encompassing him unceasing, fruitful causes of intemperance. Upholsterers and mattressmakers are obliged by their employers to work in rooms with the air thick with dust and small particles of vegetable matter; the air is sometimes so filled with thin dust that it is impossible to see across the room. Breathing this constantly causes catarrh and consumption.

"In many trades, as in dry-grinding, the workman has no choice but to breathe the air charged with small particles of metallic and other mineral matter, by which means his lungs are rapidly destroyed. In the foundries, smithies, and the sweat-boxes of the furniture manufactories the workman is compelled to labor in a temperature of 100° to 120°, with no relief but drinking large quantities of cold water, which, exuding from the pores of his skin produces an exhaustive perspiration. Toiling under these conditions creates extreme physical depression and an abnormal thirst which can only be assuaged by stimulants.

"Add to these facts another—that the worker is rarely provided with a place in which to eat his dinner except in the midst of the dust and poison laden atmosphere of his occupation; that seldom is any provision made for washing his hands or face—can he be blamed for adjourning to the saloon, where he finds change of air, a chance to become cleaned, and the abnormally-craved stimulant to wash his dinner down his dust-filled throat?"

That many trades are pernicious to health is unfortunately too true; but this affords no excuse for intemperance. The effect of alcohol is to open the pores, and render the absorption of poisonous dust, etc., more certain. It enfeebles the system, and renders it less able to resist the environment. And it is not true that working in foundries, smithies and furniture factories creates an abnormal thirst "which can only be assuaged by stimulants." Thirst is created, but it can be satisfied with pure water; there is nothing "abnormal" about such thirst. Water, tea or coffee are as efficacious as beer, whisky and other forms of body-rot. The plea is that of a drunkard seeking to excuse his appetite.

The writer of this document immediately follows the last portion quoted above with the following, which he evidently considers to be a clincher of what has gone before:

"In the evening as he leaves his work, with its mind and body destroying influences, disgusted with his condition, dissatisfied with his meager pay, discouraged by the knowledge that this day's experience is to be repeated as long as he is able to give satisfaction to his employer, with no attractive home influences reaching out to him, is it a matter for astonishment if he repairs to the saloon, where, in the companionship of his friends, with the blandishments of the saloonkeeper, and the stimulus of the liquor, he finds relief and comfort in talking shop or politics?"

We should think it extremely likely that a man who constantly kept his system saturated with beer and whisky would be disgusted with his condition. The vile poison breeds all kinds of morbid feelings. And it depends upon whether he be a coward or not whether he goes to a saloon on the way home. A decent man would have a healthy appetite for his supper, and would go briskly home to get it; and if he stopped on the way at all, it would be to spend his money, not for beer, but for something good to eat, to take home to share with his wife and children. God pity the workingmen of this land if they all were the selfish brutes pictured by the Socialist writer! Is a man to consider himself the be-all and end-all of his life? Does he owe nothing to his family, his friends? Is he, because he is poor and obliged to work, to consider that it is his duty to be constantly buying beer in a saloon?

And, again, how about his wife? Why shall not some of the lachrymose pity which is lavished on him because his day's experience "is to be repeated as long as he is able to give satisfaction to his employer," not extended to his unfortunate wife, who is likewise compelled to repeat every day, as long as life lasts, her toil in that home so graphically described as "with no attractive influences?" The whole argument is bad. As we said before, cause is put for effect, and effect for cause. The home is wretched and unattractive because the money that would make it so goes into the till of the saloon-keeper. The man loafs in the saloon because he wants to drink, not because his home could not be pleasant if he wished to make it so.

The whole document affords incontestable reasons why the saloon should be abolished. Crush the drink traffic, close up every saloon, and the man will be no worse off than his wife and children. If they can stand the home which is always painted in such unattractive hues, so can he. And if he has not the opportunity to become a drunken loafer every night, it may be that his dormant manhood will reassert itself, and he begin to learn his duty as a husband and father, and do it. He may make his home attractive, and take pleasure in the society of the wife and receiving and repaying the visits of friends. But so long as there are such teachers as the author of this precious document—a blind leader of the blind—he will not do so if there is a saloon wherein he can loiter. The workingman should look at this question in the light of truth and honesty and justice. When they can once see the situation as it really is, they will join hands in a mighty effort to

Pulverize the Rum Power!

OUR GREAT PREMIUMS.

There is going to be sharp competition for our premiums. Every mail brings us notices of intending competitors who send long lists of names to whom to send specimens to help them in their work. It is not singular, for these premiums were never equalled by any newspaper. Just think of it. A piano, a cabinet organ, sewing machines, and other articles of value. Compete for these premiums. If you don't win one you still get better pay for your work than you can in any other way, for whether you secure a premium or not you get your commission all the same.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

The Old Year is closing with its hopes and fears, its loves and hates, its joys and sorrows. This is a season when we instinctively glance backward in retrospect over a twelvemonth of our lives, sum up the amount of good and evil, and with a sigh over vanished hopes, turn about to face the New Year, which stands smiling to welcome us, its brow irradiated with the bright promise of future good, and holding in store those things for which we long most earnestly. Retrospection is an useful task, if we lay to heart the lessons of experience that have been undergone in the past; but the mind turns with pleasure to the future, for that which is unknown may be—nay, does it not seem that it must be?—better than anything that has gone before.

Ay, give us the future, bright with hope! It is unavoidable that we should feel regret in reviewing the year that is past; but no matter how dreary the present may be, the rainbow arch of hope spans the clouds that veil the future from our view. Let us turn our faces steadfastly forward; why dwell amid the dead of the past? Why tarry amid the tombs while life is still our heritage, and the threshold of the new year invites our eager steps? It is well for man to preserve the youthful ardor which constantly impels onward. One makes but poor progress when he goes with halting footsteps, regretfully glancing backward at the past, lamenting dead joys or wasted opportunity. The year that has closed is as irrecoverably gone as are the ages before the flood. No regrets, no tears, no lamentations, will bring to us again the days that are gone, nor revivify the pleasures which accompanied them. Let us recall them but to avoid the errors we then made, and with steadfast faith that the future has others as sweet, as precious in store for us, press onward!

This is the philosophy in which the BLADE believes. It is a hearty, healthy doctrine, not in business alone, but in all the concerns of life. Why mourn for that which can never return? Why waste the precious present in lamentations over wasted opportunity? Turn forward, and, to quote the words of the One from whose birth the year 1887 takes its number, "let the dead bury their dead." The new year is here, big with promise; it has in store for us joys innumerable, and opportunities immeasurable. Go cheerily forth, and greet it with welcome; and the BLADE'S heartiest wish is,

A Happy New Year to all!

THE Madagascar war indemnity having been paid by the Hovas, the evacuation of Tamatave by the French will speedily follow.

JOHN ALEXANDER LOGAN.

Gen. LOGAN is dead. The rheumatism which he first contracted in a winter campaign, through marching in a snow-storm near Stevenson, Alabama, and which clung to him since then, finally put an end to his glorious career. He suffered an acute attack some two weeks ago, from which he partially recovered, but which left him much enfeebled. A relapse occurred, attended with a high fever which seriously affected the brain. His weakened system could not stand the strain, and he passed away at 3 minutes before 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

By his death we are again reminded of the swift passage of time since the great struggle in which he took so distinguished and patriotic a part. One by one the heroes who sprang from the ranks of the people at the call to arms are passing away, to join the silent ranks of those who sleep forever in

"The low green tents
Whose curtains never outward swing,"

Leaving to the grateful nation only the remembrance of their illustrious deeds, a fame that will grow brighter as the rolling years pass on. And among the citizen-soldiers of the republic, there is no name more illustrious than that of Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN.

JOHN ALEXANDER LOGAN was the oldest son of Dr. JOHN LOGAN, a native of Ireland, who came to America in his youth, and finally settled in Jackson county, Ill. There Dr. LOGAN married Miss ELIZABETH JENKINS, a native of Tennessee. Gen. LOGAN was born on February 9, 1826—and consequently was in his 61st year at the time of his death. He was reared on his father's farm, and inured to the hardy pursuits of rural life, which developed his magnificent physique and splendid power of endurance. He grew up a patient, industrious, persevering and self-reliant boy. After being well grounded in the ordinary English branches and the rudiments of the classics under a private tutor, he perfected his education at Shiloh college. When the Mexican war broke out young LOGAN volunteered as a private, and was chosen first lieutenant of Capt. HAMPTON'S company of the 1st Illinois regiment, under Col. E. B. NEWBY. This regiment marched overland to New Mexico, and during the expedition LOGAN was detailed as quartermaster of his regiment, a place he filled acceptably.

Returning home in October, 1848, LOGAN took up the study of law with his uncle, ALEXANDER M. JENKINS, formerly lieutenant governor of Illinois. In November, 1849, he was elected clerk of Jackson county, which he held in a most creditable manner for a year, meantime continuing his legal studies. He also attended a course of law lectures at the University of Louisville, then the leading institution of legal learning west of the Alleghanies. He received his diploma in 1851, and being admitted to practice formed a partnership with his uncle. He at once became a leading figure at the bar, and in 1851 was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, and in the following year prosecuting attorney. In 1852 he removed to the town of Benton, and in 1854 was again sent to the legislature—as also in 1856 and 1857. In 1855, September 27, he was married to Miss MARY S. CUNNINGHAM, of Shawneetown, Ill. His wife was a devoted helpmeet—a brilliant and thoroughly educated woman, who always entered heartily into her husband's career, and gloried in his success.

His political views in early life were, like his father's, Democratic, and he retained his affiliations with that party until the war. In 1856 he was chosen presidential elector for the 9th Illinois district on the Buchanan-Breckinridge ticket. In the fall of 1858, during the famous contest between LINCOLN and DOUGLAS, LOGAN was elected Representative in Congress from the 9th district on the Democratic ticket, by a majority of 13,000 votes. His record was one of good executive ability and untiring industry. In 1860 he was reelected to the House. He supported DOUGLAS staunchly for the Presidency, but in expressing his regret over his defeat by LINCOLN, he remarked that the latter having been elected, he "would shoulder his musket to have him inaugurated if any armed demonstration should be made." During the dark days of the closing session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, in the winter of 1865-61, he saw many of the Southern Senators and Representatives leave Congress because their states had seceded, while others, truculent and defiant, remained in their seats to place all possible obstacles in the way of coercion by the government. LOGAN repeatedly arraigned them for their disloyalty, and asked them how they could reconcile their hostility to the government with the oaths they had taken to support the constitution.

When Pres. LINCOLN convened the Thirty-seventh Congress in special session on July 4, 1861, LOGAN was in his seat, alive to the dangers of the situation. His patriotism rose superior to his political views. He recognized that the question was not one of rights granted or reserved by the constitution, but the preservation of the national life. He arrayed himself with the Republicans, and ever after was a loyal and true member of that party which then took up the defense of the Union against secession, treason and rebellion. There were but two sides to the question; every man must be for the Union or against it. The words of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, "there can be no neutrals in this war—only Republicans or traitors," in his last public speech, defined exactly LOGAN'S position.

Congress adjourned on August 6, 1861, and LOGAN, hastening home to Illinois, enlisted as a private and set to work raising volunteers for the Union army. Attempts had been made in his locality to enlist young men in the rebel service, and a few had crossed the Ohio and joined the 13th Tennessee rebel regiment. His appearance turned the scale, and on November 13, 1861, the 31st Illinois was organized and he was commissioned as colonel. The rendezvous was Cairo, where the regiment was placed in GRANT'S brigade. At Belmont—GRANT'S first battle—LOGAN led his regiment, and had a horse shot under him.

LOGAN took an active part in the campaign against Forts Henry and Donelson, at the latter siege receiving a musket ball in the left arm, and being struck in the hip by two spent balls, but kept his place until loss of blood forced him to go for medical aid. A severe illness followed, lasting several weeks. For bravery at Donelson, he was one of four colonels promoted to be brigadier generals, being confirmed March 5, 1882. He again took the field in the siege of Corinth, and on June 7, his division captured Jackson, where he was placed in command. In September he declined to be a candidate for Congress from the Fourteenth Illinois district, declaring: "I am to-day a soldier of this Republic, so to remain until her last and weakest enemy shall have expired and passed away. I have entered the field, to die, if need be, for this government, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war has become a fact established."

LOGAN was made major general for his services in GRANT'S Northern Mississippi campaign of 1862-63, his commission dating back to November 29, 1862. He was placed in command of the Third Division, 17th A. C., under MCPHERSON, and bore a distinguished part in the series of battles up to the investment of Vicksburg and during the famous siege of that city. After its fall, he was made military governor of the city, and proved his high executive ability in that capacity.

On November 13, 1863, he was made SHERMAN'S successor as commander of the 15th army corps, and in 1864 his troops were in the van of the grand advance to Atlanta. His courage and skill were shown at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, and at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, where the lamented MCPHERSON fell. By his death the command of the Army of the Tennessee devolved suddenly upon LOGAN, and as SHERMAN said in his official report of the battle, he "nobly sustained his reputation and that of his veteran army, and avenged the death of his comrade and commander." HOWARD was made MCPHERSON'S successor, and LOGAN won the sharp fight at Ezra Chapel with his corps on July 28, and on September 2 Atlanta fell. After this, LOGAN was induced to return to Illinois and made speeches on the political situation, which aided in the re-election of LINCOLN to the Presidential chair. He rejoined his corps at Savannah, after the march to the sea, and led it on the march through the Carolinas, participated in the last battle of the war, at Benton Cross Roads, and was at JOHNSON'S surrender. On May 24, 1865, he was made commander of the Army of the Tennessee.

As soon as active service was over, LOGAN resigned his commission and returned home. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by Pres. JOHNSON, but declined. He was elected to the Fortieth, Forty first and Forty-second Congresses as a Representative, but before the Forty-second Congress convened he was chosen United States Senator from Illinois for the term beginning March 4, 1871, a position which he held up to the time of his death. In 1884 he was a candidate for the Vice Presidency upon the BLAINE ticket.

Gen. LOGAN has always been the especial representative of the soldier interest. His championship of every measure of justice for the veterans of the war was unfaltering. He was the idol the men who served under him, for he possessed indomitable coolness in the face of danger, combined with a dashing abandon that quailed at nothing that will, and energy, and daring, could accomplish; he was resistless, vigilant, quick-witted and energetic. And amid the millions who lament his death today, there are no more sincere mourners than those with whom he shared the hardships of campaigning, the dangers of battle, and who followed his lead with an unfaltering trust in the "War Eagle" of Illinois.

SPECIMEN COPIES.

Send us, please, the name and address of every friend you have in the world, to whom we may send specimen copies of the WEEKLEY BLADE. It makes no difference where they are located, north, south, east or west, for the BLADE circulates in every state and territory, and, by the way it is the only paper that does. Send in the names and do your friends a favor. You can get a great many addresses on a postal card.

THERE are a great many would-be inventors who have sagacity enough to know that unless a new invention has a field waiting for it the chances of an early realization of pecuniary profit therefrom are very much reduced. For the benefit of such persons, the following list of inventions specially needed at the present time, prepared by an English scientific journal, is presented: Macaroni machinery, good red-lead pencils, type writers that will work on account books and record books, indelible stamp cancelling ink, a practical car starter, a good railway car ventilator, better horseshoes, locomotive headlights, an instrument for measuring the velocity of wind currents, apparatus for measuring the depth of the sea without sounding by line, piano lid hinge which shall be flush on the outside, good fluid India ink for draughtsmen, a good metallic railway tie, an effective cut-off for locomotives, a method for alloying copper and iron, and a moulding material for iron and brass casting capable of giving a mould that can be used over and over again. Now set to work and make your fortune.

OUR SPLENDID PREMIUMS.

If you have not done so already, examine our magnificent scheme of premiums and enter the lists for one of them. No matter whether you get a premium or not, you will be well paid for what you do, IN MONEY. You may reach the Piano, but whether or no, you can lose nothing, and are certain to make a welcome addition to your pocket money for the winter. Men or women, boys or girls, there is room for all. We want a good worker at every post office. Send for our special terms to club-raisers, and learn what you can do, and what you will get for it.

THE House committee on Territories has decided to report the bills admitting the territories of Montana and Washington into the Union. The Senate has already passed a bill admitting Washington territory, and members of the House committee think that both these territories will be admitted this session, as they have an intimation that the Senate will agree to amend its Washington territory bill by adding on that relating to Montana, provided the House acts upon both. Montana is a Democratic territory, while Washington is nominally Republican, and, although represented in Washington at present by a Democrat, it was only on personal grounds that he was elected. Dakota has a population larger than the two territories combined, but it gives too large Republican majorities for a Democratic Congress to give her request for admission favorable consideration.

TO THOSE NOT SUBSCRIBERS WHO RECEIVE THIS NUMBER OF THE BLADE.

A great many people, who are not subscribers will receive this number of the BLADE. We ask of all such a careful examination, and a just comparison with any other paper printed. And then, if it pleases you, as it will, remit your subscription at once, and secure its weekly visits. $1.00 a year, 30 cents for three months. You will never regret it.

THE Illinois legislature meets next week, and one of its duties will be the election of a United States Senator to succeed Gen. LOGAN. That body is strongly Republican, and hence the vacancy made by death will be filled by a Senator of the same political faith as Gen. LOGAN. Gov. OGLESBY is mentioned as a candidate; also Hon. CHAS. B. FARWELL, of Chicago, and Representative-elect BAKER, who defeated "Horizontal Bill" MORRISON last November.

THE *National Republican*, of Washington, makes the following statement and suggestion:

"Gen. Logan died a poor man, his home being only partially paid for. His countrymen, that he loved and served so well, will but perform a patriotic duty by placing his beloved wife in a position of independence, suitable to the widow of John A. Logan and the position she has so grandly filled."

MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY, of the Knights of Labor, is a strong advocate of temperance, and says that the use of the poor man's five-cent beer and the rich man's fifteen-dollar champagne should be abolished if we wish to have strong men and women for the future.

FRANCIS MURPHY, in reply to a request that he state his opinion about legislating against the liquor traffic, gave utterance to the following striking thought: "If legislation would save people, MOSES would have been the Christ."

MERCHANTS are not taking much stock in the stability of the new tariff tables Eastward for Western produce.

THERE is a very marked purchasing disposition abroad for American breadstuffs, provisions and cotton.

THE GREAT WABASH STEAL.

The recent decision of Judge GRESHAM, in removing the receivers of the Wabash railway system, has directed public attention to this enormous scheme of railway wrecking, perpetrated by JAY GOULD and his clique. It was a systematic plan for the enrichment of the wreckers at the expense of the public at large. The individual facts in the case have long been public property, but a comprehensive view of the whole Wabash scheme, from its inception in 1879 to the present, will be of value in showing how it is possible for men to pile up millions of money, wrung from innocent and confiding people, and yet go scot free of punishment. The problem now is, how can such robbery be prevented in the future? It is one of the most important questions before the people, and it *must* be answered. Let us review the entire case:

The Wabash railway runs from Toledo to St. Louis. JAY GOULD and his band of wreckers got possession of this road, and immediately began buying up as many lines and links of railways in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri as possible. These railways were all deeply in debt, for they had been built under the abominable policy which has so often been followed of issuing first and sometimes second mortgage bonds to pay for their construction and equipment. They were loaded down under this debt, and their stock was worth from one to six cents on the dollar. These were bought in as rapidly as they could be, and the syndicate soon had 3,500 miles of railway, which they dubbed the "Wabash system." The total of the mortgages already loading down this aggregation of roads amounted to about 27 million dollars—more, really, than the lines were worth. The roads did not earn enough to pay the interest on these bonds; in fact, some of them did not bring in enough returns to pay the ordinary running expenses. The original Wabash road was the only line which was in a paying condition, and was the only really valuable piece of property in the whole lot.

The sum paid for the roads constituting the system was trifling when compared with their first cost—and this investment, whatever it may have been, was all the wreckers ever expended. They were willing to pay that much for the chance they thus obtained to victimize the public. The first step in their work was to issue a "first mortgage" series of bonds on the entire "system," for 17 million dollars, ignoring entirely the first mortgage bonds on each individual road of the aggregation. This issue was sold, through misrepresentations, to the confiding public at par—and the wreckers pocketed $17,000,000 as the first proceeds of the scheme. Next they issued what they denominated "preferred" stock to the tune of $23,000,000, for which they received an average of 80 per cent., or $18,000,000. Then they unloaded upon the public, deceived by false reports of the earnings and dividends of the "system," $27,000,000 of "common" stock, for which they received 45 per cent., or about $13,000,000. They had thus gotten out of their scheme a round total of about $48,000,000.

This was not quite all clear profit, for it is probable that they used a small portion as they went on in making a showing of large earnings for the "system," and in paying several dividends—which were not really dividends at all, inasmuch as they were not the earnings of the road, but payments to induce the public to believe their misleading statements as to the prosperity of their "system" and its profitableness under their management. They also, in addition to the 17 millions of the first mortgage, and the 50 millions of "preferred" and "common" stock, sold to credulous investors a number of millions of what were called "collateral first mortgages"—enough to bring the total face of the securities thus worked off on the public up to ever $70,000,000, out of which this syndicate of wreckers realized about $55,000,000, less the comparatively insignificant sum paid out in bogus dividends, to keep the confidence of the English and American public up to the point of free investment.

The New York *World* declares the total sum realized by these wreckers to be $47,550,000. And they would have made more, but that suspicion was aroused, the people began to distrust their methods, and refused to pour any more money into their pockets.

As will be seen, Judge GRESHAM'S decision is but a small thing. It does not reach the wreckers themselves. But it is a crying shame if the courts of this land can not compel these men to disgorge. They are worth collectively more than the fifty millions out of which they swindled the public. They should be compelled to buy back every dollar of the first mortgage, the collateral first mortgage, the preferred stock and the common stock, at exactly the price they received for it. They have the money, and more. The holders of these securities should go into court and compel restitution. If there is any justice in the land, it should be dealt out in this case. The people should arise and demand that these wreckers and robbers be compelled to disgorge their millions of ill-gotten gains. As we remarked above, the question, how shall this sort of robbery be prevented, is one which *must* be answered. The people demand it; public sentiment is becoming fully aroused to the nature of the infernal robberies committed in this manner, and the courts and the lawmakers will be compelled to take action.

THE BLADE SEWING MACHINE.

If you contemplate purchasing a Sewing Machine this winter, order the Blade Machine, at once, that you may be sure of getting it in time. It gives absolute satisfaction, and we sell it for $18, with the WEEKLY BLADE, one year. It is the best and cheapest reliable Machine on the market. Order at once, and save money.

OUR DEATH ROLL FOR 1886.

An exchange calls attention to the remarkable ravages made by death during the twelvemonth just closing in the ranks of prominent Americans, both in military and political life. Two nominees for the Presidency, one Vice President, and one candidate for the Vice Presidency, have gone to the grave during 1886. Here is the list:

Horatio B. Seymour, Democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1868.

Samuel J. Tilden, Democratic nominee for President in 1876.

Gen. W. S. Hancock, Democratic nominee for President 1880.

Chester A. Arthur, elected Vice President in 1880, and died ex-President of the United States.

Gen. John A. Logan, nominated by the Republicans for Vice President in 1884.

Among the other noted names in the necrology of 1886 are:

John B. Gough, the great temperance orator, February 18.

Ward Hunt, of the United States Supreme court, March 24.

Sen. J. F. Miller, of California, March 8.

Hon. David Davis, ex-Senator and Chief Justice, June 26.

SPECIAL TERMS TO AGENTS.

If you want to make your winter's pocket money write us for our special terms to agents. We shall pay more liberally for work for the BLADE this winter than any paper in the country. Drop a postal card asking for terms, and it will pay you.

THE admission is made by the press everywhere that Gen. LOGAN was the best of all the volunteer generals of the Union army in the rebellion. He enlisted as a private, was mustered in as a colonel, and rose, step by step, to the command of an army. And it is no disparagement to other distinguished soldiers, dead or living, who rose, like LOGAN, from the ranks of civil life, to place him at the head of the volunteer officers of that mighty struggle.

CURRENT EVENTS.

After the battle of arms comes the b[illegible] of arms.

For the noblest man that lives there st[illegible] remains a conflict.

I would rather be beaten in right tha[illegible] succeed in wrong.

Present evils always seem greater th[illegible] those that never come.

It is said that the people of Goodwate[illegible] Ala., are dying of bad water.

The bad climate of Calcutta has serio[illegible]ly impaired Lord Dufferin's health.

Growth is better than permanence, [illegible] permanent growth is better than all.

The first crematory in the South is ab[illegible] to be constructed near San Antonio, Tex.

It is one of the precious mysteries of [illegible]row that it finds solace in the unsel[illegible] thought.

The number of Democratic free trad[illegible] in the House of Representatives is 143, [illegible]publicans 6.

Tennessee's peanut crop this ye[illegible] worth $700,000. The average yield pe[illegible] 42 bushels.

Statesmanship consists rather in rem[illegible]ing the causes than in punishing or ev[illegible]ing the results.

Of the 48,000 votes cast in the rece[illegible] election in Washington territory, 15,000 we[illegible] cast by women.

REAR ADMIRAL WORDEN has been place[illegible] on the retired list of the navy, with the highe[illegible] pay of that grade.

Ideas are the great warriors of the wor[illegible] and a war that has no ideas behind it [illegible] simply brutality.

Eternity alone will reveal to the hum[illegible] race its debt of gratitude to the peerle[illegible] and immortal name of Washington.

Telephoning between New York an[illegible] Philadelphia is now as easy as it was betw[illegible] points a block apart a few months ago.

The Emperor William of Germany ce[illegible]brates on January 1 next his eightieth anniv[illegible]sary of his entry into the German army.

It is as much the duty of all good men [illegible] protect and defend the reputation [illegible] worthy public servants as to detect pu[illegible] rascals.

Occasion may be the bugle call [illegible] summons an army to battle, but the [illegible] of a bugle can never make soldiers, or [illegible] victories.

THE Comptroller of the currency [illegible] authorized the Clinton National Bank [illegible]lumbus, O., to begin business, with a capi[illegible] $200,000.

Throughout the whole web of nat[illegible] existence we trace the golden thre[illegible] human progress toward the higher and [illegible]ter estate.

FIRST COMPTROLLER DURHAM has [illegible]lowed the claim of John S. Mosby for $5,0[illegible] collected as fees while United States Consul [illegible] Hong Kong.

A farmer of New Hope, Cal., who plan[illegible] 500 acres in potatoes has had such an abu[illegible]ant crop that he calculates that it will y[illegible] him $50,000.

GILBERT A. PIERCE, who recently res[illegible] the governorship of Dakota, has accepted [illegible] position of associate editor of the St. [illegible] *Pioneer Press*.

An act of bad faith on the part of a [illegible] or municipal corporations like poiso[illegible] the blood, will transmit its curse to [illegible]ceeding generations.

The postoffice committee of the [illegible] adopted the report submitted by Rep. [illegible] on the subsidized telegraph lines, wit[illegible] unimportant amendments.

It is said that Joseph Chamberlain['s] [illegible]cent speech at Birmingham has great[ly] [illegible]pressed the Home Rulers with the pros[pect of] a reunion of the Liberal party.

John Fauth, of Owosso, Mich., di[illegible] cently and left a little box containing $[illegible] secreted in his house. Three thousand [illegible] more was found hidden under a rug.

THE secretary of the Treasury h[illegible] pointed James S. Walsh to be assistant [illegible]tor of bails at New York. Mr. Wal[illegible] prominent member of Tammany Hall.

THE New York *Tribune* says the f[illegible] tween Knights of Labor and [illegible] growing in bitterness, and the [illegible] off when open warfare will be proclaim[ed].

THE German newspapers p[illegible] the German merchants [illegible] Bordeau, who, the [illegible] of that [illegible] shall be rigidly boycotted and [illegible] France.

Bad faith on the part of [illegible] city, or even a state, is a sm[illegible] parison with the calamities [illegible] bad faith on the part of a [illegible]ernment.

THERE are 75 vacancies in [illegible] at West Point. It is recommended [illegible] President be authorized to appoint [illegible] large each year, instead of every [illegible] at present.

PARIS newspapers state that M. [illegible] attended a banquet Tuesday [illegible] in the course of a speech stated that [illegible]000 francs were still needed to [illegible] Panama canal.

If there be one thing upon [illegible] that mankind love and admire [illegible] another it is a brave man; it is [illegible] dares to look the devil in the face [illegible] him be a devil.

Fred. Douglass writes from Paris [illegible] French Chamber of Deputies [illegible] appearance, and though [illegible] in point of manners an improvement [illegible] House of Representatives."

THE comptroller of the currency has declared a fifth dividend of 10 per cent. [illegible] of the creditors of the Pacific National Bank of Boston. This makes in all 30 per [illegible] on claims proved, amounting to [illegible]

We should do nothing inconsistent with the spirit and genius of our [illegible] We should do nothing for revenge, [illegible] everything for security; nothing for [illegible] past, everything for the present and [illegible]

THE anti-rent agitation in [illegible] spreading daily, and many tenants [illegible] the movement for lower rents. [illegible] two large estates in the province [illegible] demand for 25 per cent. reduction [illegible] rents.

SAM SIXKILLER, chief of police of [illegible] territory, was assassinated at [illegible] night. Next to Chief Bushyhead [illegible] best known Cherokee in the United [illegible] attempting to make arrests, he [illegible] have killed seven men.

JUDGE PECKHAM, of the New York [illegible] preme court, decides that the action [illegible] legislature last winter in repealing [illegible] of the Broadway street railway [illegible] New York, is constitutional; [illegible] also holds that the mortgages [illegible] property.

Queen Victoria has to-day four [illegible] and three sons, four daughters-in-law, [illegible] sons-in-law, ten grandsons, [illegible] and three great-grandsons, [illegible] heirs. All eligible members of the family [illegible] be summoned home to celebrate the Q[ueen's] jubilee.

Rev. Charles Minnegerode, rector [illegible] Paul's Episcopal church, Richmond, Va., [illegible] resigned on account of old age. Dr. M[illegible] rode was rector of St. Paul's during the [war,] and was reading the service when [illegible] from Gen. Lee entered and quietly [illegible] Davis that the city would be evacuated.

CAPT. W. W. MOORE died in W[ashington] Thursday, aged 94. He went from [illegible] to Washington in 1823, where he was [illegible] in the printing business. For over 20 years he was connected with the [illegible] National Intelligencer, and in [illegible] position of Grand Sire in the Odd [Fellows].

THE naval board of inspection [illegible] surveyed the United States steamer [illegible] has reported to the Navy department [illegible] vessel cannot be repaired within [illegible] limit of 20 per cent., and will [illegible] demand. The Tennessee will [illegible] as receiving ship in place of the M[illegible]

THE steamer Rhynland, from [illegible] which arrived in New York Wednesday [illegible] that when abreast of Nantucket [illegible] the sea monster reported by [illegible] Thingvalla. It proved to be a dead [illegible] gigantic size, floating about fifteen [illegible] water. It had apparently been dead for [some] time.

THE pardon board, in session at Harrisburg, Pa., refused the application for the pardon of Milton Weston, charged with murder in the famous Murraysville riot cases. It [illegible] this closes the last loop-hole of hope against [the] Chicago millionaire, and he will be compelled to serve out his sentence in the Western penitentiary.

THE Woman's Christian Temperance union, Sioux City, Ia., has organized an [incor]poration for the purpose of building a Ha[ddock] Memorial building. Ground for this pur[pose] has been bought. A building, costing not less than $500,000, is to be erected to the memory of Rev. George C. Haddock, who was murdered August 3, 1886.

THE tomato pack of 1886 reaches a total of 2,314,200 cases of two dozen cans each, or a total of 55,000,000 cans. Great as is the quantity, it is below the requirements of the country. It gives every family of five persons [illegible] cans per annum. The average price of the [illegible] for reliable brands has been 97 cents to $1 per dozen, against 84 to 86 cents in 1885.

The young men attending the Harvard medical school have a prejudice against [fe]male students, one of whom is Miss Annie Copeland, of Bridgewater. They called her to attend a case of fracture of a leg. The patient was a man 50 years old, and when the lady exposed the damaged member she found it a broken wooden leg. She sent for hammer, nails, made substantial repairs and charged $25, the collection of which was enforced by the aid of a constable.

THE visible supply of grain on December 25, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago board of trade, is as follows: Wheat, 63,261,000 bushels; corn, 12,5[illegible] bushels; oats, 4,996,000 bushels; rye, 4[illegible] bushels; barley, 2,900,000 bushels. As compared with the week preceding, these figures show an increase of 801,000 bushels wheat, 520,000 bushels corn; and a decrease of [illegible]000 bushels oats; 13,000 bushels rye, and [illegible]000 bushels barley. The stocks of grain in Chicago, December 25, were as follows: Wheat, 12,772,000 bushels; corn, 4,220,000 bushels; oats, 986,000 bushels; rye, 150,000 bushels; barley, 323,000 bushels.

GOING BACK ON FREE TRADE DOCTRINE.

The difference between English free trade policy and that of the blind followers of the same theory in America is the difference between business sagacity and business unwisdom. England did not promulgate the doctrine that men "should buy in the cheapest market" until she had made her own the cheapest market in the world for manufactures. The Americans who are, parrot-like, repeating the same cry, are in effect decrying the purchase of goods manufactured here, for the simple fact that in many lines we cannot afford to sell as low as England does—and this because we pay higher wages to our working people.

It is foolish to advocate, as a national policy, that we should "buy in the cheapest market," when the cold fact is that we must produce something to sell in order to get money to buy.

That England advocated free trade only because she furnished the cheapest buying market for the world at that time is clearly shown by the rapidity with which those of her manufacturers interested in lines of goods which the march of improvement, especially in the line of labor-saving machines, has rendered it possible for somebody else to produce as cheap or cheaper than they. No sooner does this occur than a cry goes up for a duty to prevent competition with their own home market. Just now there is an instance of this. The British postal department has given the carriage of certain foreign mails to a German steamship company, because it offered to do it for less than the British lines. This was in strict consonance with the free-trade doctrine. It was buying service where it could be bought cheapest irrespective of home interests. But there is a vast deal of growling over it. The *Daily Telegraph*, of Sheffield, expresses its dissatisfaction thus:

"The temporary arrangement made by the postoffice * * * offends against sense as well as sentiment; against moral right and business convenience as much as against the proper pride with which every Englishman of the old school regards the flag of his country. Letters are treated like lumber, in the carriage of which time is a secondary consideration; the two mail carrying companies which have done the most to uphold the supremacy of British steamers in the ocean passenger trade are the two that are left out in the cold.

"The reason for this extraordinary change is that letters and newspapers are, under the new arrangement, to be carried one-fourth cheaper. We have often used the phrase—"The friends of the foreigner in England." There are more "friends of the foreigner in England" than we were aware of, and we are ashamed to have to admit that some of these are to be found in the ranks of the Conservative party.

"Power costs money, for it means more fuel, more labor, and less space for freight; so after the 30th of this month the Inman Line is to carry the Tuesday's mail, and the Southampton mail is to go as a world-wide advertisement to the vessels of an alien, a commercially hostile, and in foreign relations an antagonistic foreign power. Oh! for an hour of Lord Palmerston, or half an hour of Pitt, or fifteen minutes of Cromwell! If the spirit-rappers could but rap up the pale ghosts of those Englishmen there would be a bad quarter of an hour for somebody at the General Postoffice.

"Think, did we say? The thing won't bear thinking about. To every Englishman suckled in the traditions of the days of Pitt, and brought up at knees of the old soldiers and sailors who nobly won for their country that peerless position on the four seas which is being bartered piece-meal away, the foreign contract, in particular, is a humiliation. A Liberal journalist remarks upon the contract with strangers that 'if the foreign service be efficient, and not inconvenient, the economical nature of the bargain may be held to outweigh patriotic objections'—an argument which Faust might have used when making his contract with Mephistopheles. Faust's bargain was economical, very, for the time being. Lord Palmerston once set the House in a roar by picturing Mr. Bright as sitting down in his counting-house to reckon up whether it would be cheaper to fight the enemy or to let him in, and as arriving at the result that to let in the enemy would be more economical, if not the less convenient."

Here we have an argument that, *mutatis mutandis*, would answer, in substance, all the pleas of the free traders that we should remove our tariff and break down our industries that we might "buy in the cheapest market." When there is a market cheaper than the English one, your British free traders can demand protection as lustily as any patriotic American. Patriotism, the duty of providing for the national prosperity rather than looking to the one factor of cheapness, are emphatically enforced. The articles makes excellent reading for Americans who are in danger of being befogged by free trade subtleties and sophistries.

AS TO DABNEY.

The truth about DABNEY seems to be this: He was a mere boy during the war, and there is no proof that he was ever in the rebel service, even during the last year of the struggle when the conscription of the dying rebellion "robbed the cradle and the grave" to fill the depleted ranks of its armies. But DABNEY longed for a "war record." He saw that "the South is in the saddle," and being of very blunt moral perceptions, he thought to win a little cheap notoriety among the ex-rebel element about Washington by lying.

As the *National Tribune* says, he evidently conceived the idea of posing as "the youngest soldier of the Confederacy," and told stories of being set to guarding prisoners, because he was too young for field service. There is proof positive of his having boasted of being a guard at Andersonville, and of making himself the hero of an extremely sensational story of his life on a rebel gunboat which was blown up and saving his life by swimming.

This childish posing for distinction had a far different result from what the talented young rebel liar supposed. He thought to win some eclat among the mudsill Democrats from the North and the swarm of old rebel Southerners at the national capital. His bloviating stories reached the ears of loyal men, and a storm of indignation broke over the heads of the President and the Commissioner of Pensions that they had dared to insult the nation by putting a man who, on his own statement, had stood guard at Andersonville, and shot down defenseless and dying Union prisoners, to pass upon pension claims. DABNEY was called upon for a statement. He was thoroughly frightened at the predicament into which he had brought himself by his foolish lying, and had the humiliation of being obliged to eat his own words. His statement in reply to the commissioner's inquiry was tested, and found to be true. It is proved that he was born in Mississippi, reared in New Orleans, and never did military duty of any kind. His plea of "the baby act" saved him his position, but he had to write himself down a liar and a foolish boaster.

THE battle between the Irish people through the Land League, and the British government through Dublin Castle, is waxing warm. We predict that the English workingmen will yet be heard from in this matter. Prejudiced as the English are against Ireland, it does not seem possible that the laboring classes can sympathize with the landlords in their cruel evictions of impoverished Irish tenants. If the Tory government continues in its mad policy of coercion, England may discover at last that it would have been money in its pocket to have bought out the landlords at almost any price.

THE legislature of South Carolina has adjourned without the House passing the Senate bill directed against labor organizations. No appropriation was made for the earthquake sufferers at Charleston, nor for the starving poor of Chester county, where the crops were destroyed by floods.

MR. PARNELL is in London, seriously ill.

RAMBLER'S NOTE BOOK.

A Summer Vacation in Norway—From Vestnaess to Veblungsnaess—A Thrilling Carriole Drive Through the Rain—The Beauties of the Romsdal.

ELEVENTH NOTE.

All the beauty of land and sky seemed to have departed from Vestnaess on the morning when we left the comfortable little peasant home and started for Veblungsnaess. The rain came down in intermittent sheets, cold and drear, that hid from sight the lake, fjord and mountain. A small boat took us off to the small steamer, on which we were doomed to spend a dismal day. As Vestnaess and Sylte faded from view and the steamer turned its prow up the Romsdals fjord, Gordon went below, saying that while he had enjoyed the evening of dancing and music, he had not found the short beds conducive to refreshing slumber, and that if we would excuse him he would seek a cabin and attempt to get some much-needed repose.

His example was one that might have been followed to good advantage by Adams and myself, so far as seeing anything was concerned. The rain came down steadily, and we could only catch occasional glimpses of the rocky boundaries of the fjord, which, joining the Lang fjord, the Fane fjord and the Molde fjord, made quite an imposing sheet of water.

It was late in the afternoon when the boat reached Veblungsnaess, near the head of the Romsdals fjord, and we could see lying at anchor in the stream a large steam yacht, of ocean size. Of course there was no accommodation to be had at the hotel, and we went on to Naess, half an hour further, only to learn that the tourists on the yacht had not been content with engaging all the rooms at Veblungsnaess, but had taken every thing at Naess as well.

Here was a quandary. We could not stay on the boat all night, as it started at once for Molde; there was no hotel accommodation, and at Naess we could not obtain carrioles.

Adams suggested that we go back on the boat to Veblungsnaess, get carrioles there, if possible, and post on to the first station that night, thus anticipating the horde of tourists who were to make the tour of the Romsdal the following day.

Back to Veblungsnaess we went, and a portion of our bad luck seemed to leave us, for as the boat swung around to make the landing the clouds parted for an instant, and there, high up in the heavens, we saw the top of the Romsdalhorn, and a little further on the many pointed summit of the Trolltindern, towering high above the mountains that made the famous valley we were about to enter. The view was but a passing one. It lasted for but a moment, but that moment was long enough for the matchless vision of the mist-crowned peaks to impress itself indelibly upon the memory.

It was a glimpse of grandeur never to be forgotten. Then the clouds came together again and the darkness was more intense than ever.

By means of judicious inquiry, flanked by ample persuasion in the way of *sma' penge*, Adams succeeded in getting a carriole and a stalkjaerre, and, covered with oilcloths and wrapped to the ears in Mackintoshes and hunting caps, we started off into the night up the valley.

It was a gruesome venture. As the few lights in the town were left behind and we clattered over a long wooden bridge, spanning the river that took its source in some mountain glacier far up the valley, the rain came pelting into our faces from a darkness that seemed almost infernal. The road skirted the base of enormous mountains, whose dizzy heights seemed to cast a shadow on the gloom and make it all the more appalling.

The road was in good condition, the little ponies were sure footed and we went along at a good pace, though the steep hills made us quake for fear that a sudden lurch of the carriole would send us crashing down into the rushing stream below, the angry roar of whose waters, as they dashed along over rock and crag could plainly be heard above the dull, monotonous patter of the rain and the soughing of the wind through the pines overhead.

It was well for us that the ponies knew the road, for it wound around great spurs that jutted out from the mountains, then dipped suddenly to the level of the stream, only to rise again abruptly close to the mountain side. There was but one thing to do, give the ponies their head and let them pick their way as best they might.

In this way twelve long, dreary kilometers were traversed, and just as the idea was beginning to fasten itself that we are lost, the lights at the station of Horgheim were descried twinkling through the rainy darkness. Never did sailor hail a beacon light more gladly than we welcomed that station light. It meant warmth and comfort, a hearty supper, dry clothing, and a bed—short, it is true, but a bed nevertheless.

As we three weary travelers, chilled to the marrow, huddled around the big stove, Adams turned to Gordon and said:

"All right, Gordon. Grumble as much as ever you please. This is one of the occasions when you are fully justified. It is the nastiest weather I ever saw, and I am thoroughly disgusted."

Gordon looked up in utter amazement. He was so astonished to hear Adams deliver himself with such feeling that he seemed powerless to speak.

"At last," he murmured, as he sank into a big chair and put his feet upon the fender. "At last even Adams has nothing to say in favor of this beastly climate."

Dry clothing and a good hot supper put an entirely different aspect upon the condition of things, and by bed time we had all regained our equanimity and were ready, if need be, to do battle with the elements again on the morrow.

Fortune was on our side, however and we stowed away our Macknitoshes rendered useless by the bright sky and the cheerful sun. Far across the valley, directly in front of us, the high peaks of the mountains reared their snow-crowned heads above the fleecy clouds that drifted lazily down the valley till they disappeared between the giant-like fingers of the Troltindern, or were wafted gently around the imposing summit of the noble Romsdalhorn, which rears its noble crest over 5,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Looking up the valley it seemed as though at one time there had been a great mountain chain, rugged and grand, that had by some mighty convulsion of nature been rent in twain, leaving a yawning chasm which in the course of centuries had been clothed in eternal verdure, and been made to blossom like a garden.

The very appearance of the mountains on either side of the valley goes to carry out this idea, for their sides are rough and jagged, and the protuberances on the one side would apparently fit into corresponding crevices in the other. Then there are places where the straight sides curve down perfectly smooth and even, as though the great hills had been sliced in two by a magic knife.

An early start was made for the trip up the valley, which has been compared to our own Yosemite. It would be difficult to imagine anything more picturesque than that wonderful example of nature's power. The tortuous road winds and twists about the base of perpendicular cliffs, whose summits cannot be seen from the road, and at every turn and bend gives a new view that seems to dwarf and make insignificant the one that preceded it, glorious and awe-inspiring as it had been. Now the little stream that had been fretting its way along through many a rocky channel unfolds itself into a broad pellucid lakelet through whose shallow waters the bright pebbles and many colored shells are to be seen sparkling in the white sands below. Anon, further up the valley there are obstacles in its way and it dashes and tumbles over the rocks and sends up clouds of spray that drift away in rainbows of color till they are lost in thin air. All the while we are going up hill and down dale, stopping here and there to admire some particularly beautiful expanse of mountain wildness on the opposite side of the valley, which grows narrower and more narrow the further we penetrate.

At Fladmark there is a brief rest for a change of horses, and then onward again, up the gentle declivity that brings us finally to Ormeim. Here the valley seems to fade away into level plateaus that loose themselves in the foothills of the mountains that loom up in imposing grandeur on every side. Waterfalls there are everywhere, one in particular coming tumbling down the mountain opposite our inn, dividing into three great branches half way down, each branch seeking the stream at the bottom of the valley in its own way, leaping over precipices, rushing around huge boulders, or bubbling quietly along over the smooth face of the mountain side.

ROBINSON LOCKE.

A Montana Tragedy.

MILES CITY, Dec. 28.—A horrible tragedy occurred here last night in a house of ill-fame. A man by the name of Frank Smith found his brother Al. in a room with two women, named Clara Chase and Emma Richmond. He drew a pistol and fired point blank at the first named. The ball passed through her arm, and entering the body of the brother, killing him instantly. The two girls and Frank Smith were at once placed under arrest, but Emma Richmond committed suicide by taking a dose of laudanum.

"The Matrimonial," 8-pages, 2c. Toledo, O.

A MINISTER'S STORY.

I expect to be believed in all I am about to say. I write for the good of others. I was long troubled with a severe Bladder and

Kidney Disorder,

painful gravel deposits, and at times enlargement and inflammation of the prostate gland. I used Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and now I want to make known the good it has done me. The disease has relaxed its hold, and I look forward to spending the balance of my life free from bodily torture and with a heart grateful for the medicine which affords me so pleasant a prospect.—REV. S. C. CHANDLER, Lebanon Springs, N. Y. All druggists $1. 6 for $5.

Dr. D. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY

KNIGHTS OF LABOR SECRETS

Exposed by a Vindictive Female Financial Secretary.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Dec. 23.—The exposing of the secret work of the Knights of Labor has subsided as the investigation into the origin of the disclosures progressed. The affidavit made by the editor of the paper which first published the secret work is hardly credited, and was made, it is supposed, to throw the investigators off the scent.

A correspondent interviewed Master Workman McIntyre. He explained the matter thus: "The secret papers from which the recent expose was copied is an 'organizers' circular' in force some months ago. This fact was established by comparing the published secrets with the ritual. The two were dissimilar in many respects. Again, comparing the disclosures with an organizers' manual in the possession of District Master Workman Cummins, the two were identical. There were two organizers appointed in this district. P. H. Cunmins is the first, and the other resigned the office and from the order some months ago. In July, at the Cleveland convention, the secret work was revised. The changes then made were not noticed in the *Democrat's* disclosure, and this clearly proves, in the minds of the leaders, the origin of the traitorous acts. Regarding that affidavit, an affidavit that I would take would come nearer the truth than Editor Kline's. I will say that I believe Henrietta C. Fronk, ex-financial secretary of a local assembly, is the traitor who furnished the copy. The copy may have been posted at Philadelphia, but Amsterdam was its first source. Several days previous to the expose, it is said that Henrietta Fronk made threats regarding certain secrets in her possession. These were revived and denounced by the publication of a letter said to have been sent Miss Fronk by a committee of twelve."

The contents, in bitter hatred, were equal to those communications credited to the Mollie Maguires. Miss Fronk claims to have documents in her possession which will exonerate her.

THE AMERICAN ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The Favorite System in the Gas-Electric Amalgamation—A Prominent Gas Man to be Treasurer.

The New York *Graphic* in its financial article Thursday said: The gas companies generally throughout the United States are preparing to adopt the electric light as part and parcel of their regular business. The American Electric Manufacturing Company of this city is the pioneer in advocating the new departure, and will, therefore, derive the full benefit of the alliance.

The gas business is the largest commercial industry in the world with the exception of railroads. There is now over $500,000,000 invested in gas works in this country alone, and all gas companies which have been at all well managed have made their stockholders rich. The new departure in going into electric lighting will make bigger dividends for gas stockholders and will place the electric light company which secures the benefit of this business on the same solid basis as the gas industry has grown to be.

The American Electric Company is fortunate in making this alliance. Its President originated the plan, and has for years been earnestly at work to accomplish it instead of fighting the gas companies, as all other electric light companies have done.

The American Company is doing a prosperous and rapidly increasing business. It is said to be earning ten per cent. upon its capital stock, and it is understood from reliable authority that the company is now able, and will next month begin the payment of regular quarterly dividends, besides carrying a very handsome amount each quarter to a surplus account for increasing the business. The company's manufacturing facilities have been considerably increased from time to time, and apparatus is now being turned out in much greater quantities than at first, but the accumulation of orders ahead is also increasing much faster than they can be supplied.

The rapid increase of business now renders it necessary for the company to acquire new and greatly enlarged factory facilities, for which purpose the company will dispose of $500,000 of its treasury stock. From all the information we can gather regarding the business and its future prosperity we believe the stock to be one of the most desirable on this market as a safe and profitable investment.

Mr. H. E. Irvine has resigned his position as Treasurer to accept the Presidency of the American Electric Construction Company, which was organized for the purpose of building central lighting stations under the American system, in this state and elsewhere, which is now doing a large and prosperous business.

Colonel W. A. Steadman, Treasurer and General Manager of the Newport, R. I., Gas Company, has been elected a Director and Treasurer of this company in place of Mr. Irvine, resigned. Colonel Steadman assumes the duties of his office on January 1.

Oliver Payne on Mugwumps.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—In a cable dispatch to the *World* is given an interview with Oliver Payne, of Cleveland. Col Payne says he retired from the management of the Standard Oil company two years ago. He was asked if he thought Mr. Cleveland would be a strong candidate for the Presidency at the next election, and replied: "We have two sessions of Congress before the next election, and we cannot tell what men and issues will come to the surface. The mugwumps are still very enthusiastic over Mr. Cleveland. I am not a mugwump. I believe in the definite decision of parties. I believe in the fixing and maintenance of party responsibility when a party is in power. The government of the country ought to be distinctly chargeable to that party, and it ought to stand or fall upon the application of this rule. But, again I repeat, it is too early."

To Weak Men

Suffering from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, Loss of Vitality, Weakness of Body and Mind, etc., I will send you a valuable treatise containing full particulars for certain restoration to health and manhood free of charge. A reliable home cure. Address Prof. F. C. Fowler, Moodus, Conn.

Indiana Election Frauds—A "Boss" in Jail.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 21.—This morning at the investigation of the charges of conspiracy and forgery in connection with the Marion county tally sheets at the election last month, S. E. Perkins, who had been subpoenaed as a witness, refused to testify; thereupon Commissioner Van Buren committed him for 90 days, or until further orders of the court for contempt, and he was at once placed in jail.

His attorneys so far decline to make public their further course, but it is supposed they will try to get him out on a writ of habeas corpus. Perkins is a leading ward boss, member of the bar, and son of the late Chief Justice Perkins of the Indiana Supreme court. It is believed he can expose the conspirators and all their work.

—The Apiarian Supply Factory of E. T. Lewis & Co., of Toledo, O., are now ready to fill orders for everything in their line. Catalogues free.

The Storm in Europe.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—After a violent gale and an unusually heavy snow storm, a rapid thaw set in throughout the country. The storm did great damage to the grounds around Buckingham Palace. In Hyde Park, London, trees were blown down, and all over the country telephone and telegraph wires were destroyed and railway trains impeded.

—Mr. W. D. Howells has written for *The Youth's Companion* three charming articles, recording his early life in Ohio. It is actual experience, not fiction, and it brings out, with many exquisite touches, the life of a boy in a Western log-cabin.

Steerage Rates to Europe.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—It is rumored in steamship circles that a conference to restore steerage rates to Europe has been proposed. Nothing definite has been announced. The rate continues at $15 both ways, on English lines; the Continental lines are not affected.

THE WONDERFUL SUCCESS

of Claremont Colony is due to the unusual inducements offered by J. F. Mancha, Claremont, Va.

DARING BANK THIEVES.

Two Sneaks Make a Haul at Milwaukee—A Reward Offered.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—This circular was received at police headquarters last night: "Five hundred dollars reward for the capture of the thief or thieves. Stolen from the First National Bank of Milwaukee, Wis December 21, the following bills: Five dollar circulation notes of the above bank—Nos. 13701 to 23800 inclusive, signed partly by H. H. Camp, president, and F. F Bigelow, cashier, supposed to have been stolen by two bank sneaks, description as follows: One about 35 years old, five feet eight inches, short dark mustache, and short cropped beard, dark stiff hat, dark overcoat; description of other party not known. Send information to G. J. Ries, chief of police, Milwaukee, Wis."

Prevent Your Colds, Save Your Life and Money.

It is known that three-fourths of all the deaths are caused by colds. They are the bane of speakers, singers and theatrical people. Eminent opera singers refuse to breathe the cold air. It is a great trouble and care. Now that genius that put the Moxie Nerve Food on the market has just hit it. He concentrates the Moxie as much as possible, makes it into a medicated Lozenge. One on the tongue will stop a cold after the most severe exposure. They are so efficient and popular it is said the demand exceeds a ton a day and rapidly increasing. 10 cents a package of 36 everywhere. Everybody is carrying a Moxie Lozenge in his pocket for emergencies. It is said to help the nervous system quite well, but not as well as the bottled. That little thing will make a fortune. Over 5,000,000 bottles were sold last year. Everybody sells them.

Publishers' Column.

The Most Liberal Offer Ever Made.

A Good Watch for an Hour's Work.

Any person—man, woman, boy or girl—who will raise a club of TEN for the WEEKLY BLADE, at its lowest and only price, One Dollar each, will receive a warranted Waterbury Watch, free, by mail.

To secure this valuable premium, the ten names must be sent in at one time, with the price, $10. No other terms will be regarded.

Any one can raise a club of Ten for the WEEKLY BLADE anywhere, in a very little time. It is easy to get subscribers for the BLADE, for everybody ought to have it, and 200,000 families will have it this winter.

Take hold at once and get your watch. We will mail them, in every case, the day we receive the club.

We warrant every watch we send. There is no way in which a reliable time-piece can be so easily obtained.

A warranted watch for Ten yearly subscribers to the WEEKLY BLADE.

IN THE MATTER OF SEWING MACHINES.

Thousands of the readers of the BLADE will buy a sewing machine this winter. What one will *you* buy? There are many good ones and many bad ones, some excellent for certain kinds of work, and good for nothing else, and so on. But all of them are sold at a high price, higher than they should be, and in most cases too high for the purse of the average woman.

The cause of these high prices is easily understood. It results from the method of selling. The manufacturer makes a state agent for his machine, who opens an expensive office in a large city, and he must have an enormous salary or large commissions to live at all. The state agent makes district agents, the district agents make county agents, and so between the manufacturer and the farmer's wife there are three commissions or profits, all of which the farmer's wife pays. This is why the cheapest machine, sold on that plan, cannot be sold for less than $35.

The BLADE does business in quite another way. The BLADE manufactures the best machine on the market. It is a machine built upon an entirely new principle, and well built. There is no trouble about the quality of the machine. Thousands of them are in use, and they give absolute satisfaction. (Read the two statements in advertisement on 5th page.) Now, this splendid machine, better for work and better in finish, than any now sold, the BLADE now sells for $18, and throws in the WEEKLY BLADE for one year. How can it be done? As easily as falling off a log. The BLADE Company employs no agents, but the machine passes directly from its own factory to the house of the purchaser. There are no agents between us and you, who have to be paid; there are no leeches to take the blood out of you. We want a small profit and get it, and you have all the rest.

It was to break the monopoly that the BLADE commenced this business, and it has succeeded.

Now what we want to say is this. If you want a machine that you may depend upon, and want it at a price that you can afford, send $18 to the BLADE, Toledo, Ohio, and you will receive one as soon as steam can carry it, and you will receive in addition, the BLADE one year. Moreover, if you want one this winter, make your order now. We shall be overrun next month with orders, and you may be delayed.

Remit now, and get your machine in time.

Address all letters to "BLADE," Toledo, Ohio.

THE BLADE'S PORTRAIT GALLERY.

We have published seven different portraits, which we offer to our readers at a price that will enable all to decorate their homes cheaply and well, viz:—

MILITARY HEROES—Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

RELIGIOUS HEROES—John Wesley, Charles Wesley, Martin Luther and John Calvin.

These portraits are all printed upon heavy plate paper, size 19 by 24 inches, just the size for framing for the parlor or sitting room, and good enough for any house in the land. They are all exquisite works of art, and are certain to give satisfaction. We pack them securely in pasteboard tubes and send them postpaid at the following prices:

Any one portrait	$ 25
The four divines	65
The three generals	50
The entire set of seven	1 00

Agents can do a good thing for themselves selling these pictures. Special rates made known upon application. Address

BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Temperance Cartoons—To Temperance Workers and Organizations.

We have published for as near gratuitous circulation as possible, five striking cartoons, illustrating the working of Rum as opposed to Temperance, of which millions have been sold all over the United States. They are intended to instruct the people through the eye. They are as follows:

No. 1.—Do you see any good coming out of it?

No. 2.—Which way would you have your Boy Go?

No. 3.—Which way would you have your Girl Go?

No. 4.—In which village would you bring up your Children?

No. 5.—This Farmer never drank Whisky. This Farmer drinks all he can get.

These pictures are the most effective instructors that have ever been published. They contrast the life of the drunkard and sober man, in property, wife and children, so sharply that he who runs may read, and understand as well. Millions of them have been pasted up in shops, on fences and dead walls, where they may be seen of men, and millions more should be.

We have made a price on these cartoons, which barely covers the cost of paper and postage.

Three copies of either	6 cents.
Six copies	10 cents.
Twenty-five copies	30 cents.
One Hundred copies	One dollar.

This gives no profit, the price covering only cost of printing, paper and postage. We contribute wrapping-paper and labor.

Send in your orders immediately, and paste them up where they will do the most good.

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

This magnificent steel engraving has sold more than any picture we have published. It is a magnificent work of art, and worthy any home. It is a steel engraving, engraved by John Andrew for the New England Congregational Society, at a cost of $20,000. It is a complete illustration of Bunyan's immortal work, representing 100 of the scenes therein. The picture was originally sold at $1,000, and cannot be bought in art stores to-day for less. We send it to any address securely packed and post-paid for $1.25, or the picture and the BLADE one year for $2.00. It is a splendid work of art and should be in every home.

THE FAMOUS CUSTOM-MADE

PLYMOUTH ROCK $3 PANTS.

Made from woolen goods carefully selected for style and WEAR. Every pair cut to order, with guarantee that MONEY SHALL BE REFUNDED if buyer is not fully satisfied upon receiving the pants—an offer that is rarely accepted after seeing our goods.

The small custom tailors making a hundred or so pairs of pants a year MUST make a big profit to live and pay rent, and besides have to pay some jobber a profit on all the cloth they buy. We, cutting thousands of pairs each month, can afford a very small profit per pair, and buying cloths direct from the mills in large quantities for cash, can give our customers bed-rock value.

Goods neatly boxed and sent by mail or prepaid express upon receipt of $3, and 35 cts. for postage and packing. Send 6 cents for box of samples and rules for self-measurement. Will include good cloth tape-measure free if you will mention this paper. Or if you CANNOT WAIT for samples, tell us about what color cloth you want, send us your waist and inside leg measures, and WE will take the risk of pleasing you. We refer to American Express Co., Boston, and twenty of the leading papers in the land, in which only reliable advertisers can remain PERMANENTLY as we do.

PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS CO., 81 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS.

A Sure Cure for Epilepsy & Fits in 20 hours. Free to poor. Dr. Kruse, M.C., 2836 Hickory ave, St. Louis, Mo

THE BEST

BOOKS

For the Winter.

The following books are of our own publication and give a variety of pleasant reading and valuable information that no family should be without. We make prices less than half of book-store prices, and we prepay postage to your very door. Whether for family reading or presents to your friends, every reader of the BLADE should order a copy of each. Order one copy first, to see how much we give for the money, after which you will be sure to order the whole list:

ANDERSONVILLE:

A Story of Southern Prisons.

This book by John McElroy, who was 13 months in Andersonville and other Southern prisons, has had a sale enjoyed by but very few. It is a record of the author's terrible experience in those hells upon earth, and is written in a style that is absolutely fascinating. It is the only true record of the sufferings endured by our soldiers, in the military prisons. Regular price, $3. We now send it by mail for $1.25. A new edition just out. Every soldier and every soldier's son should read this wonderful book.

NASBY IN EXILE.

The travels of D. R. Locke in Europe, one of the most entertaining books of travel ever written. Profusely illustrated; 700 pages. Original price $3.50. Present price, postpaid by mail, $1.25, or with BLADE one year, $2.10.

OLD DR. CARLIN'S RECIPES,

the best book of recipes and the most reliable ever printed. It has always sold for $2.00. Price now postpaid by mail, $2.00, or with BLADE one year, $2.85.

HEALTH and BEAUTY,

by Miss Emily S. Bouton. There is no more valuable book ever written for women and girls. It contains plain and reliable directions for attaining and retaining health and beauty, and is indispensable. Price, $1.00, postpaid by mail, or with BLADE one year, $1.85.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE,

another book for the young of both sexes, by the same author. All the forms and observances of good society, with the reasons for and the philosophy thereof, are plainly stated. Every young person should have this book, as well as a great many old ones. Price, $1.00, postpaid by mail, or with BLADE one year, $1.85.

BLADE, Toledo, O.

THE WATERBURY

"Nasby Watch,"

During the past year we have mailed a great many thousands of the famous

WATERBURY WATCHES

to our patrons, and they have almost universally given satisfaction.

Out of the enormous number mailed only a very small percentage have been found faulty, and as those were immediately sent back to us and either put in order or new ones sent, there has been practically no complaint.

The Waterbury Company warrant to us every watch we send; and therefore if one here and there does not perform according to guarantee, it is immediately replaced by one that will.

In making 1,500 a day of course there will be occasionally one that gets injured in going through the mails, but these are immediately made good.

There is less complaint about the Waterbury Watch than there is of any watch in the world.

As the manufacturers warrant them to us, we warrant them to our patrons. Every faulty watch is made good as soon as it can be got around in the mails.

The price of the Waterbury Watch is always and everywhere $3.50. They can not be bought anywhere for less. We do this: The WEEKLY BLADE one year and the Waterbury Watch, $3.50. Which is to say you get the BLADE at its price and the watch for a dollar less than its price, or the Watch at its price and the BLADE for nothing. We are making you a present of a dollar in either event, and you are getting the best family paper in the world and the best time piece.

Enclose $3.50 to

BLADE, Toledo, O.

and secure one of these superb Watches and the BLADE for one year.

OUR CLUB LIST

We have arranged to club the BLADE with either of the following publications for the prices annexed (postage prepaid):

WEEKLIES.	Their Price.	With BLADE
Harper's Bazar	4 00	4 30
Harper's Weekly	4 00	4 20
New York Ledger	3 00	3 25
Prairie Farmer	2 00	2 10
Scientific American	3 00	3 00
Waverly Magazine	4 00	4 50
Chicago Advance	2 50	3 00
Am. Bee Journal	1 00	1 85
Rural New Yorker (with seeds)	2 00	2 75
MONTHLIES.		
Wide Awake	3 00	3 25
St. Nicholas	3 00	3 50
American Agriculturist	1 50	2 05
Ladies' Floral Cabinet	1 25	2 05
Phrenological Journal	2 00	2 50
Our Little Ones	1 50	2 10
Arthurs' Home Magazine	2 00	2 30
Atlantic Monthly	4 00	4 20
Brainard's Musical World	1 50	2 00
Leslie's Popular Monthly	3 00	3 40
Leslie's Sunday Magazine	2 50	3 00
Harper's Monthly	4 00	4 05
Godey's Lady Book	2 00	2 55
Peterson's Magazine	2 00	2 40
The Century	4 00	4 30
Harper's Young People	2 00	2 65

We stipulate that we must receive AT THE SAME time one subscriber to the BLADE for each copy of any other paper ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, or even to the same postoffice.

THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

BIG PAY for LITTLE WORK!

Every Friend of the Blade Should Read this Carefully.

$2,000.00!

To Be Given Away in Premiums!

WHO WILL GET THEM?

The Blade Company wants to Give Away $2,000 in Valuable Property, which it proposes to do in this way:

WE OFFER—

For the largest number of subscribers sent us by any one person between the date of this issu and the First of May, 1887, A FIRST CLASS STANDARD PIANO, worth	$650 00
To the one sending us the next largest number, A CABINET ORGAN, worth	300 00
To the one sending the third largest number, A FIRST-CLASS SINGER SEWING MACHINE, worth	75 00
To the raisers of the next 25 largest, each A BLADE SEWING MACHINE, worth each	18 00
To the raisers of the next 50 largest clubs a choice of books, either "Andersonville" or "Nasby in Exile," worth each	3 50
To the raisers of the next 50 largest clubs, each a Waterbury Watch, worth each	3 50
To the raisers of the next 100 largest clubs a choice of the books "Social Etiquette," or "Health and Beauty," worth each	1 00
To the raisers of the next 100 largest clubs, a copy of the magnificent steel engraving, "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress," worth $10 each, but sold by us at	1 00

Now, mind you, here are 328 premiums to be given 328 people, no matter how few subscribers they send in. We shall keep an accurate record of the names sent in by the contestants, and on the first day of May, 1887, the premiums will be awarded from our books. And please remember this: If you are going to send any clubs at all, you may as well try to reach one of these premiums. You get the commissions you are entitled to, in accordance with our terms to agents, which have been sent all who applied for them, just the same. These premiums are over and above commissions, and have nothing to do with them. If you send ten subscribers you retain your commission just the same, paying you for your work, anyhow, and if the ten should entitle you to one of these premiums you get the premium in addition to your commissions. Now note

CONDITIONS:

Those intending to contest for these premiums should so state in each letter containing name and remittances, and the number of subscribers they have sent, that they may know, as well as ourselves, how many they are getting.

These premiums are awarded for yearly subscribers, but in the competition four three months subscribers will be allowed to count for one yearly, and two six months for one yearly. In these cases our three and six months rates must be observed.

If you send single names your commissions to be retained will be at the rate made known in our postal card to agents. When you remit in clubs of ten your commission will be larger, as stated in our terms.

We will not accept checks upon country banks, as it costs a heavy percentage to collect. Currency in registered letters, drafts on New York or Chicago, postal orders and postal notes are what we take. Never send postage stamps if you can help it.

These premiums will not be allowed the regular Subscription agencies. They are only for those who make an effort to earn them by extending the circulation of the paper.

Who May Secure These Premiums?

Any one who has a little time to spend in the day time or evening—school-teachers, farmers' wives or daughters, boys or girls, mechanics' wives or daughters, any one who has a little energy, and some acquaintance in a neighborhood. THE WEEKLY BLADE is the easiest paper in the world to canvass for. It is the handsomest, best-printed, best-edited, largest, and best paper in the world. Everybody knows of it, it needs no talking about, no introduction, but if any one wants a paper and knows the difference between a good and bad article they will take the BLADE at once. It has the largest circulation of any Family Newspaper in the United States, which it has attained solely on its merits.

Drop a postal card asking us to send special terms to Agents.

SPECIMEN COPIES

Will be sent to you in any number that you want. You should have specimens to show, as the showing of a specimen to a newspaper reader settles it. Send for as many as you can use, and they will be promptly mailed to you.

IN CONCLUSION.

Go to work now at once, and earn one of these premiums. Of course only a few can secure the big premiums, but if you don't get any, you will get good pay for what work you do. At least one person at every postoffice can make a very acceptable addition to their pocket-money this winter by canvassing for the BLADE, the old, reliable family paper of the United States. And it is not going to take very much work to secure the big premiums, or one of the smaller ones anyhow.

What we are after is a circulation of 200,000 before May 1, 1887, and we are willing and anxious to pay for the work of getting it. Those who want to participate in this work will get all the aid from us that they want.

Get at the work at once. Address

BLADE COMPANY,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

THE BEST

SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD

IS THE

BLADE!

IT IS THE BEST,

IT IS THE CHEAPEST,

AND

IT IS THE HANDSOMEST.

Since the introduction of the Blade Machine, less than nine months ago several thousands have been placed in as many homes. That they have given perfect satisfaction the following testimonials, which are only two out o housnnds, abundantly show:

OSKALOOSA, KS., July 15, 1886.
The machine ordered of you, No. 1,238, arrived safely this morning, freight charges to this point, $1.67, very reasonable. Wife desires me to say to you that she has tried the new sewing machine thoroughly and pronounces it excellent, far beyond her expectations, and that it will be a good advertisement for this place for your business.
E. L. WORSWICK.

BARCLAY, KAN., July 12, 1886.
Our machine is at last received, and, so far as tried, gives satisfaction. For simplicity of construction, ease of running and operation, it is superior. Durability yet remains to be tested, but from general appearance I should judge it to be "O. K." Have handled a number of other machines and know whereof we speak.
D. E. BARNES.

PALATINE, W. VA., July 17, 1886.
Machines received all right and we are well pleased with it. My wife says she would not exchange it for any machine she ever saw—it is so simple in construction and does its work perfect.
W. H. BYNNER.

HAYESTOWN, Neb., July 16, 1886.
The machine is in the house now and in good shape. Wife has done sewing on it; says it runs nicer than her Singer ever did. The only thing missing is the wrench; otherwise everything O. K. You will hear from other parties from these parts before long.
FRED STINE.

STONE'S PRAIRIE, ADAMS CO., ILL., June 1, 1886.
We have received our BLADE sewing machine some time ago, and have tried it thoroughly. It is all it was claimed to be and gives entire satisfaction. Our neighbors have been waiting to see if it was as good as the high priced machines so they could purchase one also.
JOHN A. CUNNINGHAM.

NEW RICHMOND, O., June 3.
The machine came all O. K., and must say it is indeed a first-class machine. I am more than pleased with it, after so long waiting. I have a gem in it. Like it better all the time.
MAMIE E. TOLLEY.

TALMO, KAN., June 4.
Machine came on yesterday in good shape. Well pleased with it.
JACOB SHERWOOD.

URBANA, IA., May 8.
I received the sewing machine the same day that I received the card asking for the date of money-order sent. Like the looks very much. Think I am paid for waiting five months for it, which was probably on account of the strike.
ETTA CHILD.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 3.
We received sewing machine all right. Mrs. Eastman says that she is very much pleased with it. Says it will do all you claim for it.
SAM'L EASTMAN.

Excellence is of course the first point, but price is almost as importan What good is the best machine if it is out of reach of the people? The Blade Machine was made to break the prices of this indispensible household adjunct. All of the monopoly machines sold through agents cost you from $35 upward. We sell direct to the people, a better machine, better finished and better in principle, for less than half. We give you the Blade Sewing Machine for $18, and send you the Weekly Blade one year.

If you want a machine order it at once. There will be a rush for it next month, and you should get in your order at once.

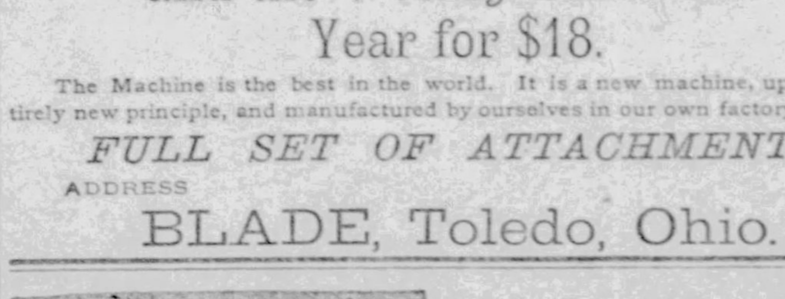
Remember the Blade Sewing Machine and the Weekly Blade One Year for $18.

The Machine is the best in the world. It is a new machine, upon an entirely new principle, and manufactured by ourselves in our own factory.

FULL SET OF ATTACHMENTS.

ADDRESS

BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.



THE JEWEL SEAM RIPPER!

The Most Practical Instrument Ever Invented for Ripping Any Kind of Sewing
SIMPLE YET PERFECTLY EFFECTIVE.
Every Woman who has a Sewing Machine Wants One.
Agents can Sell Hundreds in Every Community. Retail, 25cts. Each. Samples Sent by Mail on Receipt of Price. Address THE JEWEL MAN'F'G CO., Toledo, Ohio.

L. S. L.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank.
J. W. KILBRETH, Pres. State Nat'l Bk.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
Over Half a Million Distributed

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Semi-Annual Drawings regularly every six months (June and December.)

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DRAWING, CLASS A, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **January 11, 1887—200th** Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $150,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50 "	500	25,000
100 "	300	30,000
200 "	200	40,000
500 "	100	50,000
1,000 "	50	50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Approximation Prizes of	$300	$30,000
100 " "	200	20,000
100 " "	100	10,000
2,179 Prizes, amounting to		$535,000

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize. All parties therefore advertising to guarantee Prizes in this Lottery, or holding out any other impossible inducements, are swindlers, and only aim to deceive and defraud the unwary.

THE CHEAPEST JEWELRY HOUSE IN THE WORLD.

To introduce our Solid gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, etc., we offer as a LEADER our Handsome Engraved Gold Ore Hunting Case Watch with Patent Lever Movement, Bristol Watch Co., Bristol, Conn., known the world over for their excellence and fine finish, having Seven Jewels, Expansion Balance, Quick Train and dust proof. This is a regular $10 Watch and will not be sold for ($3.75) ... the person ordering will honestly endeavor to make sales from our large Illustrated Catalogue that we send with it. Will send C. O. D., subject to full examination, if 50 cents sent with order as a guarantee of good faith. Address W. H. WILLIAMS, Man'f'g Jeweler, 121 Halsted St., CHICAGO.

We recommend this watch to any of our readers who desire a low priced watch that combines service with durability. Kindly mention our paper when you order.

THE TOLEDO

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS

UNDER CHARGE OF

Prof. E. H. OSTHAUS

AND

MISS AMY R. KIRKPATRICK.

NEW BLADE BUILDING, Toledo, O.

The best facilities for an Art Education in the United States.

A Collection of over 1,000 Paintings for the use of Students.

ALSO THE FINEST ART GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS IN THE WEST.

For Particulars, address

D. Knight Carter, Actuary,
TOLEDO, O.

A valuable pamphlet on Art Education sent free on application.

Music Given Away

To introduce WOODWARD'S MUSICAL MONTHLY and our new winter catalogue of Sheet Music in every family having a Piano or Organ, we will, on receipt of 15c. for postage, send samples free, with ten complete pieces of our very latest popular Vocal and Instrumental Music, full size (11×13) in., printed on elegant heavy Music Paper, would cost $4 at Music Stores. We also publish THE NIGHT BIRD'S COOING, the very popular and beautiful Waltz Song, mailed for 40c. WILLIS WOODWARD & CO., 842 and 844 Broadway, New York.

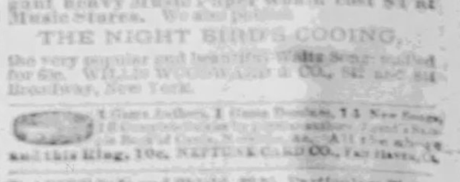
1 Gent's Anthem, 1 Home Booklet, 13 New Songs, ... and this Ring, 10c. NEPTUNE CARD CO., Fair Haven, Ct.

LADIES' Safe and Shield, $2.50. Particulars 25 cts. by express. Face Beautifier, 50 cts. DR. T. DESMOND, 140 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MAGIC COMPOUND

293 COLUMBUS

SOLD THE FIRST YEAR.



NEWARK MACHINE CO., Columbus, O.

DR. RICE,

For 25 years at 37 Court Place, now at
322 Market Street, Louisville, Ky
Bet. Third and Fourth.

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency

SYPHILIS

GLEET,

Cures Guaranteed ... undertaken.

PRIVATE

The Household.

MISS EMILY S. BOUTON . . . . EDITOR

HOME TALKS.

A CHRISTMAS VISION.

I had a vision. It was as if I stood upon a high mountain that almost touched the overarching sky and gazed down upon a great city. The keen, frosty air was filled with glittering lights that shone and sparkled as if to vie with the stars that looked out from the vault of blue above. Anon came the murmurs of many voices that blended together, and rose and fell in gentle waves of sound that had no touch of harshness.

While I gazed and listened an angel came, I knew not whence, floating on the still ether, so buoyantly that it seemed as if a breath might waft the radiant form from sight, and yet remaining poised there with outstretched arms, as if to shower sweet blessings upon the throng of human beings below. For it was Christmas eve,

And the bells were softly ringing,
Choirs invisible were singing
Of that wondrous story,

and listening, the angel's face lighted with a glory almost divine, while its radiance passing downward touched the spires of the churches within whose walls this grand *Te Deum* resounded. Watching and waiting, I saw white doves descending upon those shafts of light, and I knew that to the hearts of the sincere worshipers, they who loved divine truth and purity, the blessings of an everlasting peace were given.

Presently I found myself, with no volition of my own, floating by the side of the angel visitant, and it was given to me to look, not as with mortal eyes, into the homes of men. There were gathered they upon whom the good things of earth were bestowed in abundance. All was light, and life, and gaiety. Upon the walls hung pictures glowing with vivid colors. Fair women and gallant men rested in luxurious ease or danced to the sound of gay music. The laughter which appears to speak of hearts at ease floated out musically upon the perfumed airs, and there seemed no thought of grief or care. "Life is so beautiful," I said to myself. "Can Heaven offer greater enchantments than these?" and as if in answer to the thought, my angel guide whispered, "Come with Me," and we turned away.

Into the dimly-lighted rooms of a tenement house I looked, with eyes yet dazzled by the brilliant Christmas-tide gathering we had seen. I saw little, half-naked children shivering with cold, the light that should live in childhood's eyes quenched in tears. There were women with white faces and bent forms, toiling, toiling for the bread to keep soul and body together, and their ears were closed by necessity to the ringing of the Christmas bells. Old men and women, to whom life seemed never to have given any warmth or comfort, looked around with dim eyes, questioning the worth of an existence that held only suffering and misery. Instead of the glorious anthem that tells of Christ's coming, men's voices cursing their Creator, filled the air, and made the night still more hideous. Vice and crime lurked in the darkness ready to add to the mighty sum of misery already counted. While I looked, a great sorrow filled my heart, and I cried, "Of what value is the gift of life from the Father, if this is all that it brings to so many of His creatures?" and as I waited for some token from my angel guide, there rose above the din a grand harmony of which the burden was, "Peace on earth, good will to men, *good will to men*, GOOD WILL TO MEN." Then the sound died slowly away, and as if it had been overpowered, the tumult which had voiced so much sin and sorrow was heard no more. Again the angel voice said: "Come with Me," and as we floated on, louder grew the sound of the Christmas bells, for the midnight hour was approaching, and soon the morn would break over the expectant world.

I looked within a curtained room where were gathered those whose watchword should have been love for one another, but their faces were full of anger, and bitter words were spoken—words that had in them naught but wrath and bitterness. Gentle thoughts, kindly feelings, warm affection,—all were driven affrighted from their hearts, while selfish passion held sway and winged their utterances, each to the other, until it seemed as if even a Savior's love and sacrifice could not bridge the created chasm. Then upon the air, hot with the tempest of passion, came the voice of one unseen, softly singing "Peace on Earth, good will to men," while Christmas bells rang a low refrain. Listening, the anger died out of the faces, love returned again to its home, and the white dove of peace brooded over the fireside. While yet I gazed with gladness in my heart, I heard once more the bidding, "Come with Me."

I found myself again upon the mountain top. Afar off in the East, out of the purpling skies, arose a star so wondrously and yet so softly bright, that the eye, though filled, could dwell without pain upon its exceeding glory. As it moved to the zenith, down towards the horizon floated a shining, misty veil out of which looked the words "Faith, Hope and Charity, and the greatest of these is Charity." More and more vivid they grew, and the reflection was thrown upon the opposite sky until the whole heavens seemed to repeat again and again "Faith, Hope and Charity, and the greatest of these is Charity." Over the weary, waiting world below floated this heavenly banner, and still upon the air came echoing "Peace on earth, good will towards men," until I thought there could be none whose eyes were closed and the ears shut to all of this beauty and harmony.

"Tell me," I cried at last; "Show me thy meaning."

"Thou shalt see," was the response; "Look again."

The whole city was ablaze with the morning sun. Christmas bells were ringing merrily. Upon every side rose spires of churches and the towers of halls of learning. The tenement houses, which I had seen so rife with want and sin and misery, had passed utterly away, and in their places stood substantial homes filled with the comforts of life while vice and crime, those dwellers in the old places were so [illegible] conquered that they only lurked in [illegible] ways, nor dared ever to show more [illegible] a glimpse of their faces.

It was a busy crowd. There were none [illegible]—no, not one; but it was unselfish work they were doing. Strife had disappeared, for though wide differences of opinion were allowed, anger found no place in their hearts, one towards another. The sunlight entered their homes and was turned into sunshine in their souls. Their gaze was upward so that the legend ever shone before their [illegible] Faith, Hope and Charity, and the [illegible] of these is Charity," while under[illegible] glad merriment, there was a [illegible]ous refrain of "Peace on Earth, [illegible]men." Listening and looking [illegible]pon my spirit.

[illegible] know," I cried aloud. [illegible]arned the rules by [illegible] life, and hence [illegible] mingled light and [illegible]dow than shining, [illegible] unselfish action. [illegible] wilt thou teach [illegible] none came,

Turning, I found myself alone and the vision fading away—slowly the morning light was breaking—light of the Christmas day of 1886. EMILY S. BOUTON.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

Umbrella Stand.—Select a smooth pretty shaped, old-fashioned stone churn and, if you can paint landscapes, you can make something handsome as well as useful, but if you only paint a little, you will have something nice by following these directions: First, paint the china any desired color—brown, gray or a leaden blue, and let dry thoroughly. Then use perforated patterns to stamp some design or figure with umbrella in rain or snow storm is pretty, or an old leafless tree, with ivy; paint red the handles, and let dry. I saw one covered with red canton flannel, wrong side out, on which had been outlined in gold tinsel a huge spider web, and it was lovely.

I have just made a pretty ornament for wall or toilet stand by painting a canteen-shaped pint bottle one side pale blue, the other pink, and on the pink side a cluster of pansies and on the blue oxeyed daisies.

A cheap but expressive Christmas remembrance is a small palette, on which is painted a spray of some favorite flower and a tiny thermometer securely fastened to the lower side. A bow of ribbon of some harmonizing color completes it.—NELL.

Feather Flowers for "Emma."—Here in the United States there are large numbers of birds whose feathers will furnish material for a great variety of flowers, such as the finer graded chickens, guinea-fowl, hawk, martin, blackbird, bluebird, duck, and cedar bird. Japonicas, lilies, roses, tube roses, marigolds, etc., may be made by careful selection of feathers from chickens and pigeons Green leaves require feathers from parrots. We have seen exquisite wreaths and bouquets made entirely of white feathers.

In making flowers, choose such flowers as you can most nearly match with the colors and shades of the feathers you have. Commence by separating your feathers, each shade and size carefully by itself. You need a fine camel's hair brush, a bit of fine wire battened at one end, (these are for dipping in the white of an egg or cement, whichever you use, to paste with), a sharp, small knife and embroidery scissors, some cement, or white of egg, and very fine wire of black, white and brass. Lay your leaf upon a feather, as near the fine end as possible, and with your scissors cut the shape. Run an end of the wire through the stem, give it a twist and a little touch of cement. Do so with each leaf of a stock, and when you come to make up, put them just in the same relative positions as the natural leaves. Flowers are cut the same way, each petal being copied in size. To curl feathers into shape, breathe on them, and then laying them on a flat surface, place a round, smooth stick, as thick as a pipe stem, and draw the feathers over it repeatedly until the proper curve is obtained. After a flower is made, for instance, a morning glory, turn the inner edges evenly and finish carving with the fingers and thumb carefully. The bases of the flowers are fastened together with the white of egg or cement. Avoid breaking the joints of the feathers, but if you do, open it carefully, put it together, and then smooth out with a piece of velvet.—MRS. B. F. SMITH.

Banjo Brush Broom Case.—Cut a piece of heavy cardboard the shape of a banjo, and as much smaller as desired. The length of mine, from end to end, is two (2) feet. Cover the cardboard with dark red silk velvet, and line back with silicia. For peg heads, small lace pins and silver colored beads, the pins put through the beads and bent on the underside of cardboard to hold them in place. For strings use embroidery tinsel. The pocket fastened onto the round part and a bunch of yellow roses on it. The cord to hang up by should be fastened on each end and should be the color of the roses.

Match Holder.—Piece of cardboard (9) nine inches high and six (6) inches wide, covered with dark red silk velvet, and backed with satin to match. In the center is fastened two gilt slippers, and the bottom is finished with three (3) light pink chenille pendants, and suspended with pink cord.

Handkerchief Box.—Take box of shape and size desired. Take out the bottom and top leaving the sides and ends whole. Cover the bottom with dark red satin, cover the outside of sides and ends with dark red silk velvet, line with the satin. The top for a center has a square of dark red velvet with two initials embroidered. Around this is a puffing of Nile green satin. This is cover of top, lined with the dark red satin. The top has four layers of wadding under it to form a pincushion. These parts then fastened back in their former positions. Around bottom of box and edge of cover fasten light pink chenille cord and on each cover a light pink chenille pendant, and on the upper right hand corner of the embroidered square a bow of light pink.—ELFIE TUCKER, O'Fallon, Mo.

Knitting and Crocheting.

Knitting Abbreviations—k, knit p, purl or seam p 2 tog, purl two together; n, narrow; s and b, slip and bind; t t o, throw thread over; b, bind; o, over; sl, slip; m, make.

Crocheting Abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; ch st, chain stitch; cl ch st, close chain stitch; d c st, double chain stitch; p, picot; r c, ribbed crochet; c t st., crossed treble stitch; sh st, shell stitch; o s st, open shell stitch; t, treble; sh c, short crochet.

Mittens on Two Needles.—This is to be knit back and forth like the heel of a stocking and sewed up at the side of the hand. Begin with one stitch, widen each time across till there are 9 stitches. Cast on 12 more, continue to widen till there are 31 stitches then, on the end on which the 12 stitches were cast, narrow the next 5 times, continuing to widen at the other end. There are now 31 stitches as before. Widen at both ends till there are 41 stitches, and narrow 5 times again at the thumb. There are now 41 stitches. Bind off 12 stitches opposite the 12 cast on, knit 9, knit back and forth, across the 9, narrowing at both ends until but 1 is left. Take up 8 stitches on the wrist side of the gore, knit down to the wrist, and cast on 6 stitches, making 35 stitches. Knit back, and cast on 24, making 59 stitches. Widen at this end each time until there are 71 stitches, narrow to 59, widen to 71 again, and narrow to 59. Sew up, and crochet a wrist on. If you wish the thumb less pointed, omit one widening. The number of stitches can be changed to make the size desired The widening is to be done by putting the thread over the needle before taking the first stitch. To narrow, slip the first stitch, knit the second and bind the first over the second. A stitching of silk in feather stitch down the back helps the looks of them greatly.—MRS. J. C. MEINS, The Dalles, Wasco County, Oregon.

Crochet Edging, for "M. L."—Make a chain of 12 stitches. 1st row—Catch in the 6th st with a s c—ch 4—catch in the 9th st—ch 4—catch in the last st—turn; 2d row—ch 6—catch in the 1st loop with a s c—ch 4—catch in 2d loop—ch 4—catch in last loop—turn; 3d row—ch 3—make 4 d c in 1st loop—4 d c's in 2d loop, and 12 d c's in last loop—catch with s c in 1st loop made—turn; 4th row—make 3 ch—catch with s c between 2d and 3d d c's—ch 3—catch between 4th and 5th d c's, and continue until you have 5 little loops—ch 4—catch between the 12th and 4th d c's—ch 4—catch between the two groups of 4 d c's—ch 4—catch in the end. This completes one scallop.—MAMIE DRAYTON.

Correspondence.

A QUESTION.—I am a reader and a warm friend of the BLADE, especially the HOUSEHOLD department. I am in trouble. I would like to ask what to do to cleanse my feather beds? I do think that our health and comfort demand some way of thoroughly cleansing our beds. The feathers are picked from the foulest of birds, who have oiled them so that they (the geese) could sit in the water all day or night without getting wet, and then they sit on the ground, and dirty yards at leisure, until we women pick them alive, or kill and then pluck off their feathers, which are often more or less filled with blood and animal matter which must dry and petrify until we put them in ticks for beds. And when in use they certainly must absorb more or less effete matter thrown off from the body, and that often filled with disease such as fevers, measles, etc., etc. Will not contagious diseases spread in this way? I have also known of moths, worms, and feather bugs found in beds. Can such beds be healthy and fit to use, year after year, and generation after generation with no other cleaning than a few days' airing and sun? Certainly, I think not, and I wish some one would tell me what to do and how to do it. I have tried washing, and was not satisfied with my own work, besides having a severe task to dry and fit them to again put back in the ticks. What shall I do?—MRS. J. C. REED, Watertown, N. Y.

In a city feather beds can be sent to a place where such work is done, and cleaned by steaming. In the country that is not possible, and we hope some of the HOUSEHOLD will suggest a method that will help our friend out of her difficulty. It is an interesting and important matter, as is everything else connected with hygiene.—ED.

ANOTHER VOICE.—Poor Timothy Tim! You have been so heavily "sat down upon," I fear you are completely crushed. But never mind; I'll take your part, knowing how incompetent any man is to quarrel with a woman. She will always get the better of you in words, if not in argument. Well, now, you may make as many rugs to sell, or plant a berry patch, or start a poultry yard, as you want to, or you might even take in a little washing. But Tim's wife and I shall not do anything of the kind. We'll ask our husbands for money as Tim wants us to; and if they give us one dollar and keep two, we shall know—Mrs. Tim and I—that their expenses are greater than ours, and we'll not go off to the garret or any other place to make rugs or pout, but we'll love our husbands because they are good and kind, and we couldn't do anything but love them tried we ever so hard. Had we been (Mrs. Tim and I), such simpletons as—well, no matter who—as to marry the first ignorant brute of humanity that came along, for fear of being old maids, or to spite and disobey our mothers, as many girls do, why then we might have a much worse time about money matters, and other things, too. But Tim's wife was probably at the nice age of 20 at least, and when Tim came "courting," she compared him with her brothers, who were nice, manly, intelligent fellows, and as he compared well, she of course felt inclined to say "Yes;" but before doing this she talked with her mother about it, and consulted her brothers as to Tim's out-door behavior among the boys, if he swore, chewed tobacco, or worst of all, told indecent yarns, and as all reports of Tim were good, she became Mrs. Tim, and has had no reason to regret it. My own courtship it does not matter about, as the results are the same and Mrs. Tim and I are happy when we are good.

But as for you who have married those other kind of men, not being so shrewd and wise as Tim's wife and I, let me say ask your husband for money by all means, and if you don't get it the first time ask again. But do try to have better judgment and more tact in asking than you did in marrying or the result will be just as unsatisfactory. For instance, if Mr. X is perplexed and annoyed about some business matters, refrain from asking for a day or two or even a few days. Some men I have observed have a streak of stinginess or there are times when they feel poor, though they may not be so, and at other times they feel the other way and would buy almost anything for their dear, little wife for a sweet kiss and a little praise, which they appreciate just as much as we of the softer sex. And I have actually known such a stupid little ignoramus who would get along with five dollars, when she could just as well have had twenty that time, and maybe the next day or the next week, she could not have gotten it. No wonder, men as a rule think women have no business tact. A wife should do well at all times, but a wife, a husband, a sister or a brother might as well be without sense as without tact. How does a little mite of a school ma'am manage great, unruly boys who have no respect for rules but to break them? By tact I say; and by tact she manages the girls, and who does not love to be managed? For it all means a certain amount of petting and flattery with a little coercing, if necessary. It can't be described; it must come with the study of human nature.

Too bad that a girl of 14, who was hired out to a wealthy farmer as a servant, was not "invited into the dining room with the city visitors" and otherwise treated as a guest. Her good breeding, of which her mother boasts, it seems to me, should heve been sufficient to prevent her from feeling any slight. If servants are equal to or superior to the guests or their patrons why should they feel it a slight to dine in separate apartments. Ponder this over ye troublesome, fault-finding anarchists! and if you feel you are capable of serving in higher places than the kitchen or field, why, raise yourself to the desired position by your own honesty and industry, and then you will have no need to dine in the kitchen, though you may be so unreasonable as to be offended if not asked to sup with the President.—EVANGELINE, Ouray, Col.

WHAT SHALL THE CHILDREN READ?—A short time ago I saw the above inquiry in the columns of the HOUSEHOLD, but because I was so busy I was prevented until now, from expressing my views on the subject. This is a question that every mother should decide for herself, and judge for herself whether it is good or bad before the child reads the first line. Don't say you have no time—take time to read enough of the book to satisfy you that its influence is wholesome and not pernicious—before you place it within reach of your child. An intelligent and discerning eye, especially if it be that of a mother, will rapidly and accurately diagnose a work by reading here and there a few words. If you find the language good, the tone pure and the morals healthful, I assure you that your child will not only be entertained, but instructed, and made better by the reading. But if the class of literature you, deluded and foolish mother, allow your child to read, is of the sensational, "blood and thunder" style, full of rapine and murder, or unhealthful and immoral and debasing society wickedness, you are allowing the seed of future misery, debauchery and crime to germinate in his heart, which too often leads him to steal, rob, run away from home to fight Indians or "conquer worlds," and winds up with a term in jail, or he dons a convict's habiliments. Mothers, banish the pernicious illustrated sensational weekly from your child as you would the pestilential presence of a morally diseased companion. Both influences breed corruption and misery. Parents should be as careful of their children's reading, as of the company they keep. Do not expect the inexperienced child to display the same good judgment you do, in selecting its books, for that would be contrary to the fundamental laws of nature.—CANNA BELL.

WINDOW GARDNING.—Window plants are becoming more popular every year and many are the homes brightened with the living green and bright flowers of the tender plants known as house plants. There are always some failures, but the greatest mistake and the one that causes the most failures is trying to grow ten plants where there should be only two. Give your plants room to grow, keep the foliage clean and water when they require it and there will be little chance for a failure. The florist grows his plants in small pots to force them into bloom and crowds his plants so as to raise all he can in his greenhouses for the trade; but the plant-lover who grows window plants for pleasure only should not follow the plan of crowding and small pots.

Give your plants a rich soil and plenty of root room, and you will have plenty of flowers as well as fine foliage, providing they are kept clean. Dirty, dusty plants are never nice, however choice the variety.

Try to make every plant a perfect specimen of its kind. One perfect plant is nicer than a hundred poor ones. If plants are kept clean there will never be any trouble with green flies, mealy bugs and red spiders, but let the foliage be dusty, and those pests will quickly put in an appearance, and often kill the plants or make them such poor specimens they are unworthy of cultivation. Keep the plants clean; don't crowd, is a good rule for all cultivators of window plants to remember.—FRANCES B., West Branch, Mich.

ABOUT WILL CARLETON.—In a BLADE of some weeks since, S. A. Crawford would like to know something of the history of Will Carleton. Possibly my mite of knowledge, concerning a poet I greatly admire, will be acceptable. He graduated from the college at Hillsdale, Mich., at an early age, and has written a great many poems, including two books entitled "Farm Ballads" and "Home Legands," and has traveled through a great many states givings readings or lectures. When on a lecturing tour, perhaps six years ago, he stopped at our little village of Woodhull, where I had the pleasure of seeing and hearing him. As I remember him, he was tall and stoop shouldered, with a large nose on a kindly face, dear to all who love his pictures of home life. I enjoy reading his poems very much, but to be appreciated one must hear them recited by their author. "Betsy and I are Out," and "How Betsy and I Made Up," have been, perhaps, the most extensively read. "Over the Hill to the Poor-house," and "Over the Hill from the Poor-house," are very pathetic, while "Betsy's three Loves," is quite humorous. I think he now is in Europe, though in fact I know so little of him that I fear the quotations about "fools" and "angels" will apply to me, of which quotation I would also like to know the author.—ORLENA F. TRACY, Opheim, Ill.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—In answer to Mrs. Susan Leighton, of Greeley, Col., I will state that the *New Northwest* is published at Portland, Oregon, Mrs. A. S. Dunnway editor.

Washington Territory has two climates. East of the Cascade mountains it is warmer, summers, and colder, winters, than west of that range, where it seldom is warmer than 90 degrees above zero summers, or lower than 12 degrees above winters. We have considerable rain but chickens do well, and people do not seem to give them any more care than they do in other places. Stock of all kinds do well here. Chickens retail for from $6 to $9 a dozen, and eggs from 15 to 50 cents a dozen.

I would say further to eastern people that they should not believe all they read about this country. Emigration pamphlets paint things in very glowing colors, but as far as I can see all they want of emigrants is for what money they can make out of them.

Washington territory has lots of natural advantages, but it takes capital to develop them. This is no place for men who wish to get a living by their labor, as there are hundreds of men here without employment.—H. C. CROCKETT, Seattle, W. T.

A WORD OF THANKS.—I must write a few lines and thank Jane Coulton Foster for the vigorous and well deserved "blow" she struck in defense of womanhood, as assailed in that abominable article by that human monstrosity, Ouida, who, I believe, calls herself a woman; if she is, and I doubt it, she is a disgrace to her sex. I think that any true woman does wrong that encourages her (or *it*) in any way. If ever "Boycotting" were justifiable surely it would be in her case. I long ago decided that her works were unfit for any decent person's perusal, and outside of financial considerations, written for the purpose of debasing her readers. Jane Coulton Foster expresses better than I could have done some of the outraged feelings and thoughts that have boiled within me since I read Ouida's libelous article, and again I thank her.—JEAN ROLYAT.

Inquiries.

Directions for a toboggan cap very much wanted at once by MRS. W.

I wish to inquire through the BLADE if there is an ankle brace to be worn inside the shoe.—GEORGIA.

Will some kind reader of the BLADE send to the HOUSEHOLD department directions for a knitted or crocheted baby buggy robe? Also how much material for the same?—A READER OF THE BLADE.

Can any of the sisters of the HOUSEHOLD give any cure for varicose veins in the foot and leg? Please let it be known.—M. E. COATS.

Will some one give me a good recipe for plumb pudding?—WHAUNETA, Metropolis, Ills.

What is good for worms in children?—E. E. J.

Will some one please send directions to the BLADE for knitting ladies' undervests?—OLA.

Can any of your readers tell me, through the columns of your paper what will cure sick headache? I am 11 years old, and have had it all my life.—WILLIE LESH, Texarkana, Tex.

I would like to inquire if any of the many readers of the HOUSEHOLD know anything about, or have ever used the Golden Specific, a cure for drunkenness, advertised in the BLADE and other papers?—A SUBSCRIBER.

Is there any one in the HOUSEHOLD who can give me a sure way to exterminate roaches?—J. M. H., Aberdeen, O.

Will some one please send directions for crocheting the magic purse of silk, to be used with rings, something like the old-fashioned wallet?—MRS. O. D. HILL, Bridgeville, Del.

Will some one please send directions for crocheting a pretty mantel lambrequin?—SARAH ANN.

Will Mrs. B. F. Smith please send directions to the HOUSEHOLD for making hair flowers? I desire very much to know how they are made.—MRS. M. J.

Will some one please tell me how to make an adhesive plaster?

My little girl sucks her two middle fingers on her right hand How can I keep her from it?

I wish some one would write on the training of children, how to raise them without scolding and whipping. I think the BLADE one of the best of papers.—E. E. J.

Will some of the readers of the HOUSEHOLD please tell me what to do for my Pekin ducks? Their wings drop down, then they do not try to walk, and do not eat well.—MRS. T. B. MILLER, Manhattan, Riley county, Kan.

Answers to Inquiries.

Please give a recipe for making a good, cheap mucilage that will not sour in summer or freeze in winter.—W. J. ELLIOTT.

About the best for home use is a plain flour paste made smoothly, and a teaspoonful of oil of peppermint or cloves put in to keep from souring. This will keep for weeks, though there will, of course be some evaporation. A solution of gum tragacanth, treated in the same way, is also good.

If any one knows of anything better, let the HOUSEHOLD hear from them.—ED.

In last week's BLADE some one wishes to know the meaning of picot in crocheting. A picot is a chain of five or six stitches. Fasten in the first stitch with one single crochet, which makes a little round loop; they are finishing work for scollops. Another wants to know where she can get black paint that will retain its gloss like new furniture. She cannot get it. No paint will remain glossy. Here is the only thing to make it glossy: For inside work mix furniture varnish with your color. For outside work take coach varnish.—MIDGET.

"Midget" sent answers to some other questions, but as she wrote upon both sides of the paper all could not be used.—ED.

A half-ounce of salacylic acid will keep a barrel of cider sweet the year around.

To H. E. P., to patch quilt—From your blue calico, cut a block four inches square. Then cut four blocks two inches square. Then four strips four inches long and two inches wide, from pink. Now sew the long blocks on opposite sides of the large block. Then sew the four small blocks on the remaining long block. Now sew them on the remaining sides of the large block and you have a block with the large squares in the center, and four small blocks on each corner—the long blocks to be cut from the first. Now from the first cut a block the size of your pieced block, sew the two together with a half square that will make your block run bias over the bed; this pattern is over a hundred years old.—MARY.

Will some reader or the editor please answer the following questions?

When a lady is to be married in her traveling dress, can she wear gloves to match the dress, or must they be white, or are ladies ever married without gloves?

What would be nice for a wedding breakfast that would be inexpensive?—E. M. S., Cuba, N. Y.

She may wear gloves to match or some pretty contrasting color other than white. If she is married at home and with but a small number of invited guests, she need not wear gloves, unless she chooses.

For a wedding breakfast, fried chickens, oysters, Saratoga or cream potatoes, rolls, biscuit, etc.

Some one asked for a good shirt polish. This is splendid: White wax 2 ozs. spermaceti, 4 ozs., stearine, ⅛ oz., and ultramarine blue, 1 grain. Melt together, let cool and apply in the usual way when ironing.—NELL.

If "Flora" will take a strip of old fine or soft muslin and wet it and bind the edge of her pie, dish too, she will find when baked she can remove it, and her pies look as well and taste as good. Try cornstarch and baking powder for cake instead of eggs; use one teaspoonful of cornstarch for one egg and so on, and flavor good; try it.—KETURA.

Recipes.

Sponge Biscuit.—Beat the yolk of 12 eggs for half an hour, then add 1½ lbs. of fine sifted sugar, and beat it until it rises in bubbles. Now beat the whites of 12 eggs to a froth and mix them well with the sugar and yolks. Then grate the rind of 2 lemons, and work them in, together with 1 lb. of flour. Bake in tin moulds, buttered, in a quick oven for an hour. Before you put them in the oven to bake, sift a little fine sugar over them.

Bakers' Gingerbread.—One lb. of flour; 1 qt. of molasses; 6 ozs. of butter; 1 oz. of soda, and 1 oz. of ginger.

Our Plum Pudding.—One cupful suet, chopped fine; 1 cupful molasses; 1 cupful milk; 1 cupful seeded raisins; 4 cupfuls flour. Add salt and spice to suit the taste. Boil in a covered dish four hours. Serve with sauce.—MINA.

Mince Meat.—To Ella Morgan—Four lbs. lean, cold boiled meat, chopped fine; 1½ lbs. suet, chopped fine; 3 lbs. raisins; 2 lbs. currants; 5 lbs. sugar; 3 teaspoonfuls ground cloves; 9 lbs. apples, chopped fine; 10 teaspoonfuls ground cinnamon; 1 teaspoonful black pepper; 6 tablespoonfuls salt; 1½ qts. cider; ½ qt. vinegar mixed with 1 qt. good molasses. Mix all. In place of cider, vinegar and molasses, 1 qt. sherry and 1 pt. of brandy may be used. Keep meat in stone jars. Add more liquor when making pies if needed.—WYNTER, Wis.

Sweet Champagne Cider.—Let the cider ferment for from 2 to 3 weeks; when it is lively, add to each gallon from 1 to 2 pounds of sugar, according to the tartness of the cider; let it work until it has the taste you wish; then mix (for each gallon of cider) a quarter ounce of sulphate of lime (anti-chloride) into 1 quart of cider, and return it to the rest; in 3 days it will become clear, when you can bottle what will be a sweet, sparkling cider.

To Keep Cider Sweet or Brisk.—Put into each barrel 8 tablespoonsful white mustard seed, tied in a muslin bag. To make it brisk, put a raisin in each bottle.—H. B.

Another way, and a very good one, to keep cider sweet in a barrel, is to draw off a little, say a gallon or two, then pour in at the top a quart of sweet oil This will spread over the surface and prevent the air entering, while it will not, of course, affect the cider.—[ED.

For Asthma.—For Mrs. Williams.—Take a large hornet nest, boil till the nest is all boiled to pieces, then strain, and add enough white sugar to make a thick syrup. Take a teaspoonful every little while. Try it.—MRS. B. F. SMITH.

Our Young Folks.

BLADE TEMPERANCE LEGION.

MOTTO: "Of Ourselves We Will be Masters."

Pledge:

We do hereby promise ourselves that, from this time until we are 21 years old, we will not taste intoxicating liquors of any kind, and that we will exert all our influence to prevent their use by others. Witness our names:

YOUNGSTOWN, N.Y.	MORRISTOWN, TENN.	DALLAS, COLO.
Ettie M Tryon		Fred Ripley
Nettie L Haskell	Etta E Dook	Mary Ripley
Louie M Haskell	Mattie E Harle	Geo Ripley
Leona F Haskell	Bessie M Haley	Frank Ripley
Marian Badgley	Aurelia Carriger	PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.
Mollie G Skinner	Georgia Jarmigin	Cora Alexander
Lottie E Skinner	Cora Lee Jones	Lizzie Spry
Herrick J Skinner	Alice Cain	Hattie Dunston
Anna L Beals	Ida Bewley	Mamie McCrosky
Liza A Robinson	Fannie Loop	Hattie M'Croskey
Mary Robinson	Ida Johnson	Minnie O'Brien
Ernest Robinson	C K Mitchell	Jen'ie Hutchins'n
Cornelia J Sayes	Henry Loop	Ina Granger
Mamie Calvert	Everett Lowry	Annie Carrigan
Bertie Calvert	Walter Noe	Mary Carrigan
Jas A Calvert	Hugh Noe	Lily Hixon
Alice Chaplin	Maude Noe	Annie Adams
Olive Chaplin	G W Lawless	Alice Mann
Herbert Chaplin	Davie Lawless	Dora Worden
Donna Johnson	John Trent	Nettie Brantner
Ina Moon	Rob Trent	Bessie Warner
Bennie Moon	Geo Croxdale	Cora Schlagel
Maria Moon	Tom P Jackson	Nellie Morrison
Carrie Frink	Lucy Miller	Hattie Knee
Estella L Haskell	May Speck	May Elkenberry
Will C Blair	Emma Hunt	SIOUX RAPIDS, IA.
May Anderson	Kate Doak	Ollie Kindlespire
Lily M Gallagher	Clara Sherwood	Gertie Blackburn
Lillian V Willis	Addie Johnson	Nellie Blackburn
Nellie Shippy	Gertr'de Van Huss	Johnnie Blackb'n
Mary Butill	MERRILL, WIS.	Libbie Tabor
Jennie Tower	Frank A Stewart	Clark Tabor
Frank L Sweet	MERCERSBURG, PA.	Clive Tabor
Chas D Sweet	Herb'rt Brubaker	Maggie Meecham
Aggie Thomaston	Nellie Brubaker	Herb'rt Meecham
Helen Holden	Arch Brubaker	Cora Stevens
Edgar F Frick	May M Kinney	Geo Ackley
Richard Frick	May Brubaker	Adnah Ackley
Laed McConkey	Silas Horsh	Geo Isabell
Ponis E Chaplin	CROW CITY, KAN.	May Isabell
Libbie Bolcom	Geo Knapp	Lulu Hoskins
Ella Bolcom	BREEDS, ILL.	May Moore
Lizzie Frick	Ella Holden	Katie Farnum
Oliver Frick	Hester Riley	Winnie Saud'rs'n
HARMONY, ILL.	Eva C Ketcham	Jennie Fairbanks
Allie M Morris	Lizzie French	Emma Jacobson
Alva M Usborne	Anna C Lowe	Milton Smith
REDSTONE, KAN.	Daisy I Williams	Maudie Moore
Ella Uglow	Sarah J Peterson	Eddie Gard
Winnie Ug'ow	Laura A White	ARKANSAW, WIS.
Jennie Uglow	Laura Ruey	Jimmy Foonia
Mamie Robinson	A A Williams	Joseph Barshaw
Etta Bramwell	John Lewis	Archie Dunbar
W H Bramwell	Jennie E Ketch'm	Bertie Dunbar
Jessie Honey	LENORA, KAN.	COMMERCE, IA.
Gennie Capper	Saml J Baker	Jessie Garrett
Ida Barlow	Oliver Love	DES MOINES, IA.
Mary Barlow	Hansen V Love	Arthur Youtz
Lulie Barlow	Eliza Stockwell	TAMAROA, ILL.
Melinda Bedard	Amy Stockwell	Belle Kinzey
Delia Bedard	Alice Stockwell	Viva Brown
August W Bedard	Cassie E Wiggins	Ella Kinzey
Lulu Glasby	Alford T Mudgett	Maude Blanchard
Alice Brown	Rena Mudgett	Mary Blanchard
Cora Brown	Newman Wright	L G Kinzey
Sadie Farnam	Alma Wright	JEFFERSON, N. Y.
Vic Farnam	Clara Wright	Katie L Driscoll
Birdie Thompson	Albert Swain	CONESVILLE, N. Y.
MITCHELL, DAK.	Ollie Swain	Emery A Lewis
John H Scott	GILBOA, N. Y.	
Jas Scott	G Bruce Lewis	

Names this week, 192. Total, 16,698.

The above embraces all names received up to November 17.

IN A GARDEN.

Baby, see the flowers!
—Baby sees
Fairer things than these,
Fairer though they be than dreams of ours.

Baby, hear the birds!
—Baby knows
Better songs than those,
Sweeter though they sound than any words.

Baby, see the moon!
—Baby's eyes
Laugh to watch it rise,
Answering light with love and night with noon.

Baby, hear the sea!
—Baby's face
Takes a graver grace,
Touched with wonder what the sound may be.

Baby, see the star!
—Baby's hand
Opens, warm and bland,
Calm in claim of all things fair that are.

Baby, hear the bells!
—Baby's head
Bows, as ripe for bed,
Now the flowers curl round and close their cells.

Baby, flower of light,
—Sleep, and see
Brighter dreams than we,
Till good day shall smile away good night.

—*Algernon Charles Swinburne.*

For the Young Folks.

ST. ETHELREDA.

EMMA C. STOUT.

A Christmas story? One of the old Yule tide? Well, I will tell you of a lovely maiden who lived in the seventh century—Ethelreda, the daughter of the King of East Angles. For many years she had been an angel of mercy to the poor people of the realm.

"How can we expect good gifts, ourselves, father," she would say, "if our subjects are cold and hungry?"

So the rich king who idolized his beautiful daughter, gave her a bountiful purse and bade her use it as she wished, and every hall and cot was decked with evergreens and bright berries and the Yule log was dragged cheerfully homeward over the snow. The humblest felt confident that through Ethelreda's kindness they would receive a bit of Christmas cheer. Many servants were sent out on her missions at the approach of the holiday festivities, but happiest were those of the king's city for to their homes came the princess herself. It had now been two hundred years since the days of St. Augustine and the reign of his Christian wife, Bertha, and the story of the Christ child had added a holy charm to the day previously characterized by a round of mirth and offerings to the sun god of the Norsemen, in order that he might bless them with light and warmth for another harvest. The image of the "fair and shining wheel" which represented the sun still hung amid the green wreaths, giving added splendor to the lordly halls, but the smile of the Christ-child was slowly dawning upon the custom so dear to every fireside. The princess had great faith in the "new religion" and proved her faith by her work—living to make others happy. The ladies of the court would beg her not to face the cold on her rounds of benevolence, for the halls were so warm and bright, and there was music, dancing and feasting, day after day: "I must have a few hours under the blue sky, with the bright sunshine streaming over the snow and be greeted by the smiles of little children.

Then she would thaow her fur robes about her and the great arched doorways swung silently open and closed again, shutting out the sunlight and merry Etherelda. Lightly she stepped into the sledge, with its jingling bells, and sped away on her errand of love. Her golden hair lay in ringlets on her soft gray wraps and her blue eyes seemed to have caught a tint from the sky above her. What a beautiful Santa Claus she was to the children of that day! Soon she would return and gay cavaliers would claim her hand for the merry dance. She was all grace and queenly dignity, and many a lady envied her the "roses and lilies" of her face.

But there came a day when even the Yule tide cheer could not banish the shadows that lingered over that kingly hall, for the beautiful princess lay dying. Many had watched in vain for her usual Yule tide gifts. They will understand to-morrow when the tidings sound throughout the kingdom: "Ethelreda is dead."

In a lovely chamber of purple and gold the princess reclines upon her snow couch. "Good Catherine, tell me what I can give as a token of love that my subjects may always think of me at Yule tide?" said Ethelreda to her faithful attendant.

"You have already given them enough—your life will be a sweet memory. Rest now while I sing."

"Sing hymns that were sung by the stars of the morn,
Sing songs of the angels when Jesus was born!
With glad jubilations give hope to the nations!
The dark night has ended, the dawn has begun;
Rise, hope of the ages, arise like the sun,
All speech flow to music, all hearts beat as one."

The ladies seated beyond the massive folds of rich curtains softly repeated the refrain:

"All speech flow to music, all hearts beat as one,
Thus would we pass from our night to the morning,
Sweetly remembered by what we have done."

"Please hand me my needle and a roll of my finest silk," whispered Ethelreda, as the last note died away. The thin white hands grasped them eagerly, and in a few moments she completed a lace of matchless pattern, all white and gold. "There, Catherine, exhibit that publicly, as my last gift, until every girl and woman in the realm has knit for herself a copy."

Then the sun's last rays beamed across the snowy moors and forests and rested like a halo of glory upon the head of golden hair and kissed the pale lips as they whispered: "A happy Yule tide to all. Good night."

The moon arose in the east and all night long kept watch above the homes of Angleland. Sweet singers were abroad chanting carols and "Good will to men," and it is said that fairy fingers wove in mystic pattern on every frosty pane St. Ethelreda's lace, and her subjects near and far beheld on awaking that beautiful network of silver and gold, but knew not that it was a token of the love of their princess. When they learned that she was dead, and that at the entrance of the palace they would find in a glass case a token of her dying thought for them, they came by fifties and hundreds to see the last work her hands had wrought. Her many virtues were now exalted, and they began to call her St. Ethelreda. There are many traditions concerning her, and it is said blessed is the baby whose white dresses are trimmed in St. Andrey's lace—as the children called her—and thrice happy is the bride who wears its magic folds.

Sometimes on Christmas morning the blue-eyed English maidens see this antique pattern in the frost-work on their windows, glittering against a background of golden stars and sparkling gems—to such it is a token that the mantle of Ethelreda has fallen upon them, and that they possess the many graces which made her so beloved.

Mountain Home, Ala.

For the Young Folks.

A LIFE LESSON.

M. MOLINE.

The room was dingy, cheerless and cold, the penetrating frost shone crystal-like on the low white walls, and the wind moved through the crevices in the mouldering floor. A few pieces of shabby furniture were scattered about. Poverty and want appeared in all their stern reality.

Yet for all that, there were two jewels in that room, but the light and the life had faded from one, and only the inanimate form of a gentle schoolboy lay upon a snow-white couch. The other, a fair, sweet woman, his mother, knelt beside the lovely bier where slumbered all that had made life worth living. There was a depth of sadness in her violet eyes, something that told of a life of patient, silent suffering. 'Twas only the day before that twining his wasted arms around her neck he had whispered: "Do not cry. I shall soon be well again, and mother you'll be happy when I'm a man." Over and over again those words seemed ringing in the ears of the agonized woman; at times too she fancied they were softly breathed from the lips of that still, cold form. The school children had just filed in, and taking a last view of their dead comrade, departed gently, noiselessly, all boisterousness laid aside.

Edward Morris had been a favorite with them all. His sunny smile and kindly whispered words had cheered many a little heart struggling up the hill of science; his clothes were shabby and threadbare, but they covered a heart of gold; any of those little school-fellows would tell you so. You had but to go into the quiet school-room, see the vacant desk with the black pall and the flowers wreathed around it, the look of unutterable sadness on the gentle teacher's face—all would tell you that the sunshine of the room had faded that morn in the midst of the valley of death.

They gathered in little groups about the corners of the school, talking of Edward Morris. Too well they knew that his father bore the name and the stamp of a drunkard. Their hearts were moved with pity and compassion for their dead friend and his delicate mother in the midst of so much poverty. Uniting, they agreed to raise money themselves, enough to buy a coffin and flowers for "Eddie."

It was a sweet thought, a noble one that entered their youthful minds. The children of the drunkard's home had touched a tender chord in their young hearts, but a deeper one was yet to be struck. They were mostly the children of poor people, but by dint of saving and denying themselves many little luxuries of which children are so fond, collected some ten old dollars. This they handed to Mr. B——, a neighbor, who promised to arrange everything for the funeral. Now Mr. B—— had not yet obtained the epithet of "drunkard," but he was very fond of a "social glass" as he liked to call it, in fact, of more than one "social glass." He was a laboring man with a family of children, yet could not go without his customary grog, thus depriving them of much they stood in need of. Then the children's money was given him, it wasn't after taking a drink—only one—for, being out of work, he had but a dime, and that was now jingling in the barkeeper's pocket. Yes, only one drink, but the poison was reaching his brain. He looked down at the money, mostly a pile of pennies; the devil was in his eye and in his heart; emptying them into his pocket he muttered, walking away, "Now I can have another drink."

Before he reached the rum shop, whom should he meet but the dead boy's father. "Come, old man," he said, taking his arm affectionately, "we'll have a little to warm us," and then he added, lowering his voice, "we'll buy the coffin, the school-boys just gave me a little money."

There was little remonstrance on the part of the other; he had long been a dutiful slave of King Alcohol's, and at his bidding he never swerved. It was almost dusk when they reached the first saloon, which was brilliantly lighted, and there was an air of warmth and comfort about the place.

The landlord greets them with his brodest smile, the glasses clink on the counter, rum the strongest is set before them, the draught is swallowed, a handful of the children's pennies are swept into the till, the poison takes its way, and the devil invisible grins overhead. Two old cronies stroll in, straightway walk up to the bar, "Come boys, treat."

"Come, B., be a man, set 'em up." Again the glasses clink, the barkeeper smiles, drinks all around, then a friendly chat by the fireside, a game of cards, more cronies stroll in, drinks all around, and more of the pennies pass into the till, while the devil invisible grins overhead. Thus concludes the first act on the tippler's programme. Then pass they out into the night, bloated, besotted, of all reason bereft, all sense and honor drowned and consumed in the depths of the wine cup. At the next saloon occurs a repetition of the same, and at the third and fourth also. Thus the hours speed quickly by, each moment dragging them deeper into that abyss where all human sensibility is lost. And only when the stern voice of the keeper ordering their departure grates upon their ears do they make their exit.

Next morning the bright faces of two little school fellows appeared in the room where reposed the remains, and they inquired if the coffin and flowers had arrived. Receiving a negative reply they look at each other surprised, then hurry away to find Mr. B. That "gentleman" presents a striking resemblance to his Satanic Majesty, and one would hesitate to declare whether the odor pervading the room was of rum or brimstone. His hair is dishevelled, his clothes bespattered with the filth of the streets, his wild, blood-shot eyes seem starting from their sockets as he greets them with a volley of oaths. His looks and words terrify them; they fly from his presence. The truth is soon found out. Their money has been squandered for drink. Like wild fire the news spreads among the school children. Words fail to express their horror and consternation. "Could any one be so utterly base, so devoid of respect to the dead?" These and like expressions were common throughout the day. After school hours the teacher spoke a few words on the subject: "To-day I am sure you have all learned an extra lesson, and one you will not soon forget."

"The evils of intemperance have been shown to you in glowing colors. You have plainly seen the depths to which it will sink its victim. If you think a moment you will see what a close relation it bears to a serpent which first fascinates, then devours. I feel that it is needless to say more on the subject. What you have witnessed this day, will more vividly impress you than it is in the power of words to do."

That afternoon the same little band went bravely to work again, and with the help of friends purchased the coffin and flowers for "Eddie."

—Thirty years ago Dr. Shallenberger discovered an Antidote for Malaria. The value of the medicine has stimulated a host of imitators until even the vilest bar-room bitters are now advertised as antidotes for Malaria. Don't be deceived; there is but one antidote for Malaria—Shallenberger's Pills. The poison is often destroyed by a single dose, and health follows immediately. Sold by Druggists.

Old Women's Whispers.

If on going out of the house you forget something you must under no circumstances turn back if you can possibly avoid it; if you do you must at any rate sit down a moment before going out again.

If the first person you meet is an old woman it is a sign of coming misfortune, while, on the contrary, a funeral procession denotes good fortune.

Pigs to your left bring good luck; to your right the opposite; to avert which, grasp something made of steel and the spell will be broken.

If on setting out on a journey you meet a sow with pigs your enterprise will be sure to be successful.

To meet two magpies portends marriage; three, a successful journey; four, unexpected good news.

To see one magpie and then more is unlucky; to kill one of these birds is irretrievable misfortune. It is also unlucky to kill a swallow.

If your left hand itches you will take in money; if the right, you will pay it out.

A ringing in the right ear means that some one is speaking well of you; in the left, you may be sure that evil tongues are busy with you.

If your right eye itches you will see some beautiful sights; if the left, you will have cause to shed tears.

If your nose itches you will hear some news, or—will fall into the mire.

Four Beautiful Cards.

New designs never before published. Will please any person. Also 8 color Illuminated Illustrated Book. Sent free to every reader of the Toledo BLADE. Address R. G. Valentine, 57 Murray street, New York City.

The Sunday School.

Sin and Death.

LESSON 2, SUNDAY, JANUARY 9, 1887.

Golden Text.—Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God.—Psa. 90: 2.

LESSON TEXT.

Gen. 3: 1-6, 17-19.

1. Now the serpent was more subtile than any beast of the field which the Lord God had made. And he said unto the woman, Yea, hath God said, ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden?

2. And the woman said unto the serpent, We may eat of the fruit of the trees of the garden:

3. But of the fruit of the tree which *is* in the midst of the garden, God hath said, Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, lest ye die.

4. And the serpent said unto the woman, Ye shall not surely die:

5. For God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened; and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil.

6. And when the woman saw that the tree *was* good for food, and that it *was* pleasant to the eyes, and a tree to be desired to make *one* wise, she took of the fruit thereof, and did eat, and gave also unto her husband with her; and he did eat.

* * * * * *

17. And unto Adam he said, Because thou hast hearkened unto the voice of thy wife, and has eaten of the tree, of which I commanded thee, saying, Thou shalt not eat of it: cursed *is* the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat *of* it all the days of thy life;

18. Thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee; and thou shalt eat the herb of the field;

19. In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken: for dust thou *art*, and unto dust shalt thou return.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

The serpent was more subtile than any beast of the field (v. 1). Satan does his work in a deceitful and roundabout way. His most efficient agents are as covert and as insinuating as they are determined and persistent. Persons who expect to see Satan with horns and hoofs, or to be repelled by the presence of whoever represents Satan, are in greater danger of being overcome by his unsuspected emissaries. Satan does less through infidel lectures than through teachers who serve him in "the livery of the court of Heaven;" who profess to be Satan's opponents, while they preach and practice in the line of his desires. It is not alone the openly vicious who are to be viewed with suspicion; it is also those who, with a fair show of integrity, are slyly undermining the faith and misleading the minds of the weak and susceptible.

Hath God said, Ye shall not eat? How much of evil can lurk in a simple question! A question will sometimes set a person thinking and doubting in its direction, when he would instantly reject an assertion in the same line. If a boy should hear a companion say, "Your father is not as kind as other fathers," he would rouse up to deny it indignantly. But if he were asked, "Won't your father let you go out evenings like other boys?" or, "Doesn't your father love you enough to get you a bicycle, when all the other fellows have them?" it might be that the poison of those Devil-prompted questions would be at work in that boy's mind until he came to doubt whether, after all, his father was as good and loving as he had supposed him to be. Beware how you tempt others to evil-thinking, or to unbelief, by questions on points where they have been at rest—and where it would be well for them to rest.

And the serpent said, . . . Ye shall not surely die (v. 4). Said a quaint New England preacher: "Beware of Bible commentators who are unwilling to take God's words just as they stand. The first commentator of that sort was the devil in the Garden of Eden. He proposed only a slight change—just the one word 'not' to be inserted, 'Ye shall not surely die.' The amendment was accepted, and the world was lost." Satan is repeating that sort of commentary with every generation of hearers. He insists that God couldn't have meant just what he said. To begin with, Satan induced one foolish woman to accept his exegesis; now he has theological professors who are of his opinion on these points; and there are multitudes of men and women who go on in the ways of sin because they believe Satan's word, and do not believe the word of God.

It was a delight to the eyes (v. 6). There are a great many things which are a delight to the eyes, which the eyes have no business to be delighted with. The poorest excuse for many an indecent picture or piece of statuary is that it is attractively artistic, and that its graceful lines and finished surface are a delight to the eyes. And there are treasures of beauty and of purity which our eyes ought not to rest on, because they are not ours, nor ever can be. Even if it were true, as some philosophers have claimed, that the beautiful and the good are identical, there is much of beauty and of goodness in the world that we have no right to, and that we ought to keep our eyes from. Looking at that which is beautiful—outside of the looker's proper sphere of desire or thought—is one of the first steps in danger to young and to old. That which is clearly forbidden to us, and the sight of which may tempt to covetousness, or envy, or discontent, we had better not look at—all the more because it is a delight to the eyes.

Because thou has hearkened unto the voice of thy wife, and hast eaten of the tree, . . . cursed is the ground for thy sake (v. 17). Not merely because he had heeded his wife's voice, but because he had done wrong at her suggestion, Adam was now called to account. If Pilate had heeded his wife's voice, he would have been kept from a share in the foulest crime of all history. It is important for one to know whether it is right or wrong to heed the voice of wife, or sister, or mother, or friend—and then to act accordingly.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground (v. 19). This is an explicit law of God. Any man who tries to evade it, sets himself against God. Bread of any sort—bread for the body, bread for the mind, bread for the soul—can be secured and made available as a means of true nourishment only by that sweat of the face, which represents toil and struggle. Nothing that a man proffers to another as bread will prove to be bread, unless the face of its preparer has sweated in its preparation. Hence it is that many give stones for bread, and that many give bubbles.—*H. Clay Trumbull, in Sunday School Times.*

A BIT OF GOSSIP.

A Funny Story About the Careful Clerk of the Court of Claims.

The Washington *Critic* tells the following story of how Sec. Whitney paid for a dinner to which he was invited: Mr. Archibald Hopkins, clerk of the court of claims, is the greatest economizer of the present age, and a rather grim joke resulting from this propensity has just leaked out. A few days prior to the inauguration of Pres. Cleveland, Mr. Hopkins learned that the present secretary of the navy had taken the Snelling house, just north of the British Legation, and had engaged a housekeeper, a friend of Mrs. Hopkins, and formerly a lady of wealth. Mr. Hopkins determined to give Mr. Whitney and his party a dinner, and wrote to Mr. Whitney accordingly. In the meantime, however, the housekeeper had received word from Mr. Whitney to have a good dinner prepared for him and friends that he would bring home with him. The following day he received and accepted the invitation of Mr. Hopkins to dine with him, but failed to countermand the order or dinner at his own house.

On the day before he was to arrive Mrs. Hopkins received a call from Mr. Whitney's housekeeper, who desired advice as to the details of the dinner. Mrs. Hopkins then informed her that Mr. Whitney would be her husband's guest, and showed the letter of acceptance. In this way the idea was suggested that as Mr. Whitney had not countermanded the order for dinner at his house, it be sent by the caterer to Mr. Hopkins and thus save expense. The plan worked well. Mr. Hopkins met Mr. Whitney's party at the depot and drove them to his residence, where they enjoyed an excellent menu at Mr. Whitney's expense.

—Man's inhumanity to woman makes countless thousands mourn, would be an applicable rendering of Pope's line, in view of the indignities she has suffered and pains undergone at the hands of unskillful physicians and quacks. Naturally modest she suffers on until forced to consult a physician regarding some female difficulty which she well knows is sapping her strength. All this embarrassment can be avoided and a cure effected by purchasing Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" of your druggist, and taking as directed. Price reduced to one dollar.

John Moffat, one of the best known temperance workers in the country, died in St. Louis, Saturday. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1828, but came to Canada early in life. He moved to Mount Eagle, Tenn., in 1869, and went to St. Louis two years ago.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

RIDGE'S FOOD

The contrast between a healthy, laughing, romping child and one that has all the movements of a grown person are painful to the student of nature. If your child is lacking in these elements of perfect childhood, try Ridge's Food. It is perfectly safe. More children have been successfully reared upon Ridge's Food than upon all the other foods combined.

For Infants and Invalids

GEN. LOGAN ON BRAVERY.

A Conversation Occurring During His Last Illness.

While nursing his rheumatism Gen. Logan received many calls from old comrades of the army, says the Washington correspondent of the *Globe-Democrat*. To one of them he said the other day: "I never exposed myself unless I felt there was occasion for it. Sometimes it is necessary for a commanding officer to go into danger to inspire the right kind of feeling among his men. Then there are acts which look foolhardy, but which are nothing more than ordinary common sense. I remember while we were in front of Vicksburg I was out on the line one day. The rebels commenced shooting at me, and as soon as I discovered what they were doing and had got the range, I galloped right down the line. They must have fired a hundred shots before I got out of their way. One bullet slightly wounded the horse and another chipped the saddle. I suppose that looked to some persons like courage. It wasn't. It was horse sense. If I had turned and rode down the hill right away from the front they would probably have bored me through the back half a dozen times. By riding as I did I made it next to impossible for them to hit me."

"It is greatly a matter of chance in war," continued the general. "A little more or a little less exposure doesn't make much difference. There is this that is in favor of the officer. Marksmen on the other side are so anxious to hit him that they shoot too quick or get excited and aim badly. I was wounded at Vicksburg, but you fellows never knew it."

The general stopped and glanced at the group of listeners with a twinkle in his eye.

"We heard the chair you were sitting on was hit," said one.

"Yes," continued the general, "I laid it on the chair. I expect that saved me from a worse wound than I got. The way it happened was this: I was sitting, leaning back, with my right foot up against the ridgepole of the tent. The bullet struck the leg of the chair just at the top and went in here (pointing to the under portion of the thigh). The surgeon dug the ball out and fixed me up. I told him not to say anything about it, and he didn't. It was only flesh wound. I didn't get into the saddle for some days, but all that was known about the matter was that the chair had been hit."

—Rheumatism is primarily caused by acidity of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and this cures the disease.

OUR SURNAMES.

How They Get Transformed in the Course of Time.

"A Wisconsin Scot," writing to the New York *Evening Post* on the transformation of surnames, says that it is interesting to note the transformation of Scottish names into French, resulting from the large emigration of Scotsmen to France during the existence of the ancient league between these two countries in the middle ages For example:

Scottish.		French.
Williamson	became	D'Valiancon.
Sutherland	"	Sidrelant.
Menzies	"	Miner.
Cunningham	"	Couinglant.
Crowie	"	Gohery.
Crawford	"	Crafort.
Drummond	"	Dremont.
Turnbull	"	Tournebouillt.

Equally interesting are some instances of the surnames of French-Canadian families transplanted into the United States. Some rather curious changes encountered by the writer of late years have been as follows:

French.	American.
Leblanc	Whiteside
Lavoix	Lowewell
Boulanger	Baker
Kenorne	Kirby
Lenoir	Blackwood
Le Roy	Kingsley
Lachasse	Hunter
Legris	Gray
Gautier	Gatteher
Faucher	Foshay
Charbonneau	Sherbono
Meilleur	Miller, Best

The French-Canadian is often in haste to divest himself of all that proclaims him a Canuck, and usually the first piece of identification to go is his old-world name. In this he usually makes a great mistake, for the old name almost invariably has a meaning and a history.

Girls Have No Right to Change Their Minds in Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec. 24.—The following particulars of a most extraordinary occurrence have just been received: A girl named Taylor, 15 years of age, living near Grayson Sulphur Springs, Grayson county, was engaged to marry an Englishman named Budd, stepping at the Springs. The time was fixed for the marriage, and all its preparations made, when the girl changed her mind and refused to marry him. The Englishman applied to 'Squires Alley and Frost for a warrant to arrest the girl. They issued it, and the girl was brought before them to answer the charges preferred, whatever they were.

She refused to comply, but the justices said she must keep her promises or go to prison. The frightened girl finally consented, and the ceremony was quickly performed. There is no doubt whatever of the correctness of the above statement, and intense excitement exists in the neighborhood since the facts leaked out.

—The most astonishingly beneficial results have followed the use of Red Star Cough Cure by those affected with throat and lung troubles. Price, 25 cents.

A Model for a Modern Wife.

There is a lovely love of a woman living in Newaygo county, Wisconsin. She picked blackberries last fall for market, and so industrious was she on foot, and so nimble of finger that returns for her fruit were quite considerable. What did she do with the money? Buy a jersey and some stockings or a winter hat? Naw. She went to town and "blowed in" the whole business on a fiddle for her husband.

Capt. George H. Rea, one of the oldest steamboat men in the West, and for several years president and a large owner of the Mississippi Valley Transportation company, died at St. Louis, Saturday, aged 70 years. He was quite wealthy.

MELLIN'S
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS
TRADE MARK
FOOD

The only perfect substitute for Mother's milk. Invaluable in Cholera Infantum and Teething. A pre-digested food for Dyspeptics, Consumptives, Convalescents. Perfect nutrient in all Wasting Diseases. Requires no cooking. Our Book, The Care and Feeding of Infants, mailed free. DOLIBER, GOODALE & CO., Boston, Mass.

The Farm.

Information Wanted.

W. S. Shelby, Barclay, Kansas: From the description you give, we judge there is something wrong with your horse's teeth. Perhaps toothache. Treatment should consist largely in dieting. If there is redness around any of the teeth, wash the mouth with borax and alum powdered, one ounce; water, one pint. If the bowels are not in perfect condition give a moderate laxative; say raw linseed oil, ten ounces; gentian, half an ounce; afterward give three-fourths of an ounce of bicarbonate of soda in the drinking water for three days. Do not feed much bran. A veterinary should examine your horse's mouth.—Ed.]

A. A. Doty, Kansas: Are your horses situated so they are out of the way of the ammonia from the urine? Their quarters must be kept entirely free from the accumulations of urine. Have they to reach up to get at their hay or straw? If so, place the hay or straw where it will be in easy reach without danger of particles of dust, etc., from entering their eyes. To treat your horses, first open their bowels with, for each horse, Barbadoes aloes, five drachms; pulverized ginger root, one drachm; pulverized gentian root, one drachm, made into a ball. Bathe their eyes freely with cold water three or four times a day; then take of white vitriol and pure soft water, of each one scruple; put these in eight ounces of pure soft water; mix. Apply to the inflamed eyelids three or four times a day, and once in a while inject a little into the eye. After the aloes has operated give to each horse powdered peruvian bark, half an ounce; sulphate of iron, one drachm; give twice a day for three or four days. Give no grain during treatment.—Ed.]

Charlie Lang, Nelson, Iowa:—Your colt is affected with what is known as Osteo-Sarcoma, or big head. Rub the swollen part once a day with this ointment: Mercurial ointment, one ounce; iodine ointment, two ounces. Mix well. Give internally night and morning, if the animal is over two years old: Calomel, half an ounce; iodide of potassa, one ounce; pulverized gentian root, one ounce. Make into 20 powders. While the animal is being treated, it must be kept dry and the body warm.—Ed.]

Subscriber, Dakota.—We are afraid your horse is attacked with farcy, which is a contagious and malignant disease, and is regarded by some veterinaries as incipient glanders. He should be separated at least from other horses until the character of the disease is positively known. Wash the legs with a ten per cent solution of carbolic acid, and touch the sores with a stick of lunar costic. Give twice every other day for a week sulphate of copper, 1 drachm; iodine, 1 drachm: then give during the week following two doses a day every third day. To be given each time in a pint of water. Give the horse nourishing food and tonics.—Ed.]

H. W. Earnest, Henshaw, East Tenn.: Rub your horse's throat and breast with mustard. Give internally every night one of these powders: Sulphate of copper and pulverized ginger, of each 1 oz.; pulverized gentian root, 2 ounces; divide into 16 powders. Before beginning the above treatment give this cathartic, which is mild operating: Raw linseed oil, 16 ozs.; oil of aniseed, 2 drms; sweet spirits of nitre, 2 ozs.—Ed.

Mr. V. W. Kelley, Menoken, Dak., sends the Farm department of the Blade a clipping from the *Burleigh County Farmer*, which shows that there is an organization (purely mutual) called the Farmers' Mutual Protective association, that insures against hail and cyclones.

W. Bullen, Arlington, Wis.: For the hoof of the colt that grows straight down, pare it pretty well, then keep the heel well open. Scrape the hoof from the coronet to the toe, making the place scraped V shaped, with the small end of the V at coronet, gradually widening, until at the toe, the V is about an inch and a quarter wide. Blister about the coronet or top of the hoof, and give the horse two weeks' rest if possible. The other colt you refer to has blood spavin, how to cure which will be found in a recent number of the Blade.—Ed.]

W. S. Elinger, Cincinnati: Bots do not originate in a horse, as you suppose. They come from what it called the bot-fly, which deposits its eggs on the hairs of the animal. The horse licks them from the hairs, and they stick to the tongue, finally working their way down and become bots.—Ed.]

Snagged or Hurt.—P. S. Steele, Jackson, O., has a horse that was snagged or injured in the shoulder, which has caused a hard lump that is growing larger. The best way to treat it will be to use the knife freely on the lump. There may be a bit of wood or other substance in it that prevents healing perfectly. Any way, the lump should be opened and the callous removed, after which dress it properly, and do not use the horse until the flesh is well knit together. A veterinary should be called in a case of this kind.—Ed.

John Redmond, Chicago: Your horse is evidently suffering from corns.—Ed.

Answers to Inquiries.

Hardy Apple Trees.—In reply to an inquiry in your last issue in regard to hardy apple trees and young and profuse bearers. I have been engaged in the fruit tree trade for nearly twenty years, and have had some experience in the cultivation of trees. The best varieties, in my judgment, are Early Tetofskey and Duchess, Fall Haas, Welthy Uters, Red Plum, Cider, Ramsdale Sweet, Winter Iowa, Blush Rusian, Sweet Pewaukee, Red Beitigheimer, English, Green Russett, Grimes, Golden Roman Stem. There are many other varieties. In regard to planting, 24 feet apart. As for cultivation, plant shallow and farm corn or potatoes—three years if potatoes, [illegible]ted by using a six-inch board on the [illegible]st side, to keep the sun off in Au[illegible]nt leaning southwest.—Cotton & [illegible] Stewart, Iowa.

[illegible]ter H. Saxon, Oxford, Iowa: Your horse must have sprained his foot. Apply this to get the inflammation out: Spirits of camphor, one ounce; vinegar, four ounces; water, one pint. Then apply a blister around the coronet. The horse must have rest. A good blister is: powdered cantharides, one ounce; lard oil, six ounces; melt well together. The horse that died on which blood came out like sweat, died of something for which we cannot account.—Ed.

John Enteman, Detroit, Mich.: To grow hair on a horn this is said to be good: Mix sweet oil, one pint; sulphur, three ounces. Mix well, and rub on twice a week.—Ed.

"Loco Weeds."

Editor Blade Farm:—In Blade of Dec. 16, I notice an inquiry for a description of the loco weed, to which I cheerfully respond. Since the development of the stock-raising industry on the great Western plains and in California, it is well known that animals feeding on the wild grasses and other plants have been frequently attacked with symptoms of a peculiar character, which have been attributed to the commonly called "loco." Among the symptoms first noticed are loss of flesh, general lassitude, and impaired vision; later the animal's brain seems to be affected; it becomes vicious and unmanageable, and rapidly loses both flesh and strength. Frequently, when approaching some small object, it will leap into the air as if to clear a fence. The animal also totters on its limbs, and appears as if crazy.

After becoming affected, the animal may linger many months, or a year or two, but usually dies at last from the effects of the complaint.

This diseased condition has been attributed to various plants, but mainly to a few which belong to the order Leguminosæ. Of these, two species of Astragalus have been ascertained in Colorado and New Mexico. Another species of Oxytropis are generally charged with the trouble in question. The term "loco," simply meaning foolish, is applied because of the peculiar form of the dementia induced in the animals that are in the habit of eating the plant. Whether the animals (horses chiefly) begin to eat the plant from necessity (which is not likely) or from choice I am unable to say. Certain it is, however, that once commenced, they continue it, passing through temporary intoxication to a complete nervous and muscular wreck in the later stages, when it has developed into a fully marked disease, which terminates in death from starvation or inability to digest more nourishing food. The animal toward the last becomes stupid or wild, or even vicious, or again acting as though attacked with "blind staggers."

Several analyses have been made of the plants which are said to be the cause of this affection, but without satisfactorily ascertaining what is the peculiar poisonous principle. No antidote has been discovered. If the plants can be ascertained and exterminated, the trouble should come to an end; but even if the plants are recognized, their extermination over large tracts of country will be difficult and expensive. The following are descriptions of the two plants which, in Colorado and New Mexico, have been most frequently charged with the noxious effects:

Astragalus Mollissimus—Loco Weed.—A perennial harbaceous plant of the region of the great plains from Colorado to New Mexico, Texas and Arkansas. It belongs to the order *leguminosæ*, or pea family. There are usually a great many stalks proceeding from a large strong root stock. They are reclining toward the base and erect above. These stalks are so short that the leaves and flower-stalks seem to proceed directly from the root. They are branching at the base and give rise to numerous leaves and long stems, bearing the flowers and pods. The leaves are usually from six to ten inches long, composed of nine to to fifteen leaflets, in pairs, except the upper one). These leaflets are of oval form one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch long, of a shiny, silvery hue, from being clothed with soft silky hairs. The flower-stalks are about as long, or sometimes longer than the leaves, naked below and at the upper part (¼ to ⅓) bearing a rather thick spike of flowers which are nearly one inch long, narrow and somewhat cylindrical, the corolla of a velvet or purple color, the calyx half as long as the corolla and softly pubescent. The flower has the general structure of the pea family, and is succeeded by short, oblong, thickish pods, ½ to ¾ inch long, very smooth and with about two seeds in each. This is said to be less common than the next plant described (*Oxytropis*).

Oxytropis Lambertie—Loco Weed.—A plant belonging to the same family as the *Astragalus mollissimus*. It is about the same height, and like it grows in strongly rooted clumps, but it differs in having an erect habit, with shorter leaves and longer and stiffly erect flower stalks. The leaflets are longer and narrower, about one inch long, by ⅛ to ⅙ inch wide, and hairy, especially on the upper surface. The flower stalks proceed from the root stalk, are usually 9 to 12 inches long, and naked except near the top, which has a rather close and thick cluster of flowers, much like those of the astragalus in general appearance, but differing in some minute characters which separate it into another genus, and are succeeded by erect lance, oblong pointed pods, of about an inch in length. This plant is very abundant on the high plains and in the mountains ranging from British America to Mexico. The flowers are subject to much variation in color, some varieties being purple, some yellow, and others white.—J. D. Leisure, Lansing, Mich.

Sure Death to Quack Grass.

I have seen several articles in the *Homestead* about quack grass. I can tell you how to get rid of it with only a little more work than ordinary plowing. The easiest way is to take two teams and two plows. Let the first team have a good plow with a sharp coulter, and plow as shallow as possible, not over two or three inches deep. With the second team put a chain on the end of the plow beam a foot long, or fix the clevis so that the plow will follow in the same furrow, and plow from five to seven inches deep or so as to turn the furrow on the top of the other. I have tried this method many times and never failed; the quack is all disposed of at once, and the land can be as easily worked as any ground without quack. In three months the quack can be plowed up, and it will be equal to a coat of manure.

A man wanted to get a place to make a garden. I showed him a spot I could spare that was full of quack. He said he would not take it, there was so much quack. I told him I would plow it so that the quack would not bother him. He said I could not, but I did, and not a spear of quack came up to trouble him. Plowing it a little deeper than usual would require a little manure to work it all right; but your land will be greatly improved.

Some five years ago when I first tried this plan, my neighbor had a piece of quack not so bad as mine. He would not try my plan, but hired a man about a week to pull the roots out with a potato hook and dray. After plowing it the man took a team and drew the roots out in the road. Now the quack is as bad as ever and not a spear in my field. I plowed more in half a day than they did in a week. The quack sod was so stiff I took two horses and a large plow to my corn, and the sod would pull most of it out when moved by the plow. This same piece has no quack in it now. Bury quack and it will die.—E. H. P., in *N. E. Homestead.*

Plant Fertilizers and Plant Culture.

In plant notes *Gardeners' Monthly* says: "No article of liquid nature possesses more manurial properties than soap-suds, and on this account it should never be thrown away. It contains the food of plants in a state of solution, and therefore is prepared to act at once and with energy. By mixing it with soap-suds, chip manure, muck, etc., and allowing the whole to ferment, an excellent manure for field and garden crops will be obtained. In a liquid state it is a valuable manure for grape vines and all kinds of fruit trees, as well as for vegetables and flowers.

"Several kinds of fertilizers can be used with practically the same results. Ammonia in water is good, inducing a healthy growth. Hen manure dissolved in water is excellent. Let the water be about the color of weak tea. Use twice a week, which is probably as often as plants will need watering at this season. For those who prefer to buy 'plant food,' a preparation of guano, bone meal and other fertilizing elements in recommended. A handful of it, dissolved in a pail of water, is about the proper proportion. It will be necessary to keep stirring the water, as you use it, for some of the ingredients are heavy and will otherwise settle, and some of the plants watered last may get too strong a dose.

"It is astonishing that while adornment is so easily provided people will so frequently permit old dead trees and frowning walls to stand year after year in all their dismal bleakness. If there is a dead tree in the door-yard it is better to cut it down and dig up the stump, if it cannot for any reason be covered with verdure. But it can be and with little trouble. Suppose we have such a tree. It may be trimmed of all the limbs that are not safe to be left and they may be covered with ivy. It is often necessary to remove all the limbs. In that case stretch wires from the top of the trunk to other trees or buildings and let the ivy creep upon them. The effect is very pretty.

Minneapolis Mills—A Water Power Pool.

Minneapolis, Dec. 23.—The *Northwestern Miller* says: "Water power the closing half of last week was poor, and the output was below that expected—120,000 barrels, against 122,875 barrels the preceding week, and 96,050 barrels the corresponding time in 1885. Nineteen mills tried to run Monday, but in a few hours power became worse than the week before, and three or four were forced to stop. Strong pressure was brought for a pool and Wednesday a new one was formed—one-third of the mills using water to be kept idle while two-thirds run. Fourteen mills were running yesterday, one driven by steam. To-day two more will be started, making the output about 19,000 barrels.

The advance in freights had a quieting effect on the flour market, which is dull, although firm. The direct exports last week were 47,600 barrels. Receipts for the week—wheat, 1,036,750 bushels. Shipments—wheat, 287,650 bushels; flour, 114,665 barrels; mill stuff, 3,568 tons. Wheat in store at Minneapolis, 6,236,862 bushels; at Duluth, 8,714,018; at St. Paul, 695,000.

A Strong Case Against Counterfeiters.

St. Louis, Dec. 22.—Chief Operator Shaw, of the government secret service, returned to the city yesterday with every link in the chain of evidence against the counterfeiters, Andrew Hungerford, Chas. Dickel and Sylvester Martin, whom he arrested recently, complete. When he arrested Dickel and Hungerford and their wives at Holton, Kas., he found a complete outfit of counterfeiter's machinery in their possession. They were turning out counterfeit half dollars that the examiner in the local sub-treasury says are the best deceptions he has seen for years. The detective also found on his prisoners several letters from Sylvester Martin, of Walkerton, Ind. He found on investigation that Martin had been with them at Holton a few weeks ago, and, had gone to Leavenworth with plans for a heavy press, which he ordered made at a foundry there. From that place he went to his home in Indiana. He was arrested and taken to Topeka, Kan., where all three of the prisoners will be tried in the United States court.

Paying for Slaughtered Cattle.

Chicago, Dec. 24.—The certificates of the live stock commissioners for the cattle slaughtered since the outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia here were sent to Springfield yesterday for approval by the governor. After they are approved the money will be paid to the owners of the cattle. The total amount will be nearly $61,000. The commission received from the sale of the carcasses a trifle over $30,000, which has been turned into the treasury. The amount already in the treasury for the payment for slaughtered cattle was $47,000. This gives the commission $77,000 in the treasury, and when the owners are paid for their cattle there will be a balance in the treasury of $16,000.

Killed by an Unknown Assassin.

Omaha, Dec. 22.—A mysterious murder occurred last night at the farm residence of P. Buttenshon, three miles from Blair, Neb. Mr. Buttenshon, his wife and four small children were sitting at supper table, when an unknown assassin fired a shotgun from the outside through a window. Three buckshot lodged in Mr. Buttonshon's head, killing him instantly. The assassin then entered the house and attempted to kill Mrs. Buttonshon, but the plucky woman was too much for him. She says she saw him walking on the railroad track near the house during the afternoon with a gun. No motive is given for the act.

TALMAGE ON CHRIST'S MISSION.

The Laws Charge Against the Sinner—Testimony of the World, Conscience and God's Minister—The Pleading—The Judgment.

Brooklyn, Dec. 19.—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., preached to-day in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on the subject, "On trial." His text was: "We have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ, the righteous."—II. John, ii., 2. Dr. Talmage said:

Standing in a court room, you say to yourself: "At this bar crime has often been arraigned; at this witness stand the oath has often been taken; at this jurors' bench the verdict has been rendered; at this judge's desk sentence has been pronounced." But I have to tell you to-day of a trial higher than any Oyer and Terminer, or circuit, or supreme, or chancery. It is the trial of every Christian man for the life of his soul. This trial is different from any other in the fact that it is both civil and criminal. The issues at stake are tremendous, and I shall, in my sermon, show you first, what are the grounds of complaint; then who are the witnesses in the cause, and lastly, who are the advocates.

When a trial is called on the first thing is to have the indictment read. Stand up, then, O Christian man, and hear the indictment of the court of high heaven against thy soul. It is an indictment of ten counts, for thou has directly or indirectly broken all the ten commandments. You know how it thundered on Sinai, and God came down how the mountain rocked, and the smoke ascended as from a smouldering furnace, and the darkness gathered thick, and the loud, deep trumpet uttered the words:

"The soul that sinneth, it shall die!"

Are you guilty or not guilty? Do not put in a negative plea too quick, for I have to announce that "all have sinned and come short of the glory of God. There is none that doeth good; no, not one. Whosoever shall keep the whole law, yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all." Do not, therefore, be too hasty in pronouncing yourself not guilty.

This lawsuit before us also charges you with the breaking of a solemn contract. Many a time did we promise to be the Lord's. We got down on our knees and said:

"O, Lord, I am thine now and forever."

Did you keep the promise? Have you stood up to the contract? I go back to your first communion. You remember it as well as if it were yesterday. You know how the vision of the cross rose before you. You remember how from the head, and the hands, and the side, and the feet, there came bleeding forth these two words, "Remember me!" You recall how the cup of communion trembled in your hand when you first took it; and as in a sea-shell you may hear, or think you hear, the roaring of the surf, even after the shell has been taken from the beach, so you lifted the cup of communion, and you heard in it the surging of the great ocean of a Savior's agony; and you came forth from that communion service with face shining as though you had been on the Mount of Transfiguration; and the very air seemed tremulous with the love of Jesus, and the woods, and the leaves, and the grass, and the birds were brighter and sweeter voiced than ever before, and you said down in the very depths of your soul:

"Lord, thou knowest all things; thou knowest that I love thee."

Have you kept the bargain, O Christian man? Have you not sometime faltered when you ought to have been true? Have you not been proud when you ought to have been humble? Have you not played the coward when you ought to have been the hero? I charge it upon you, and I charge it upon myself—we have broken the contract.

Still further: This lawsuit claims damages at your hands. The greatest slander on the Christian religion is an inconsistent professor. The Bible says religion is one thing; we by our inconsistency say religion is some other thing, and what is more deplorable about it is, that people can see faults in others while they can not see any in themselves. If you shall at any time find some miserable old gossip, with imperfections from the crown of her head to the sole of her foot, a perfect blotch of sin herself, she will go tattling, tattling, tattling all the years of her life, about the inconsistencies of others, having no idea that she is inconsistent herself. God save the world from the gossip, female and male! I think the males are the worst. Now the chariot of Christ's salvation goes on through the world; but it is our incansistencies, my brethren, that block up the wheels, while all along the line there ought to have been cast nothing but palm branches, and the should have been lifted:

"Hosanna to the son of David."

Now you have heard the indictment read. Are you ready to plead guilty or not guilty? Perhaps you are not ready yet to plead. Then the trial will go on. The witnesses will be called, and we shall have the matter decided. In the name of God I now make proclamation:

"Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! Whosoever hath anything to offer in this trial in which God is the plaintiff and the Christian soul the defendant, let him now step forth and give testimony in this solemn trial."

The first witness that I call upon the stand in behalf of the prosecution is the world—all critical and observant of Christian character. You know that there are people around you who perpetually banquet on the frailties of God's children. You may know, if you have lived in the country, that a crow cares for nothing so much as carrion. There are those who imagine that out of the faults of Christians they can make a bridge of boats across the stream of death, and they are going to try it; but, alas, for the mistake! When they get amid stream away will go the bridge and down will go their soul to perdition. O world of the greedy eye and the hard heart, come on the stand now and testify in behalf of the prosecution against this Christian soul on trial. What do you know about this Christian man?

"Oh," says the world, "I know a great deal about him. He talks about putting his treasures in heaven, but he is the sharpest man in a trade I ever knew. He seems to want us to believe that he is a child of God, but he is just full of imperfections. I do not know but I am a great deal better than he is now. Oftentimes he is very earthly, and he tells so little about Christ, and so much about himself, I am very glad to testify that this is a bad man."

Stop, O world with the greedy eye and the hard heart. I fear you are too much interested in this trial to give impartial evidence. Let all those who hear the testimony of this witness know that there is an old family quarrel between these two parties. There always has been a variance between the world and the church, and while the world on the witness stand to-day has told a great deal of truth about this Christian man, you must take it all with some allowance, remembering that they still keep the old grudge good. O world of the greedy eye, and the hard heart, that will do. You may sit down.

The second witness I call in this case is Conscience. Who art thou, O Conscience? What is your business? Where were you born? What are you doing here?

"O!" says Conscience, "I was born in heaven. I came down to befriend this man. I have lived with him. I have instructed him. I have warned him. I have showed him the right and the wrong, advising him to take the one and eschew the other. I have kindled a great light in his soul. With a whip of scorpions I have scourged his wickedness, and I have tried to cheer him when doing right; and yet I am compelled to testify on the stand to-day that he has sometimes rejected my mission. Oh, how many cups of life have I pressed to his lips that he dashed down, and how often has he stood with his hard heel on the bleeding heart of the Son of God! It pains me very much that I have to testify against this Christian man, and yet I must, in behalf of Him who will in no wise clear the guilty, say that this Christian man has done wrong. He has been worldly. He has been neglectful. He has done a thousand things he ought not to have done, and left undone a thousand things he ought to have done."

That will do, Conscience. You can sit down.

The third witness I call in the case is an angel of God. Bright and shining one, what doest thou here? What hast thou to say against this man on trial?

"Oh," says the angel, "I have been a messenger to him. I have guarded him. I have watched him. With this wing I have defended him, and oftentimes when he knew it not I led him into the green pastures and beside the still waters. I snatched from him the poisoned chalices. When bad spirits came upon him to destroy him I fought them back with infinite fierceness; and yet I have to testify to-day that he has rejected my mission. He has not done as he ought to have done. Though I came from the sky he drove me back. Though with this wing I defended him, and though with this voice I wooed him, I have to announce his multiplied imperfections. I dare not keep back the testimony, for then I should not dare to appear again amongst the sinless ones before the great white throne.

There is only one more witness to be called on behalf of the prosecution, and that is the great, the holy, the august, the omnipotent spirit of God. We bow down before him. Holy spirit, knowest thou this man?

"Oh, yes," says the Holy One. "I know him. I have striven with him ten thousand times, and though sometimes he did seem to repent, he fell back again as often from his first estate. Ten thousand times ten thousand has he grieved me, although the Bible warned him, saying: 'Grieve not the Holy Ghost. Quench not the Spirit.' Yes, he has driven me back. Though I am the third person of the Trinity he has trampled on my mission, and the blood of the atonement that I brought with which to cleanse his soul, he sometimes despised. I came from the throne of God to convert, and comfort, and sanctify, and yet look at that man, and see what he is compared with what, unresisted, I would have made him."

The evidence on the part of the prosecution has closed now let the defense bring on the rebuttal testimony. What have you, O Christian soul, to bring in reply to this evidence of the world, of the conscience, of the angel, and of the Holy Ghost? No evidence? Are all these things true? "Yes, unclean, unclean," says every Christian soul. What? Do you not begin to tremble at the thought of condemnation?

We have now come to the most interesting part of this great trial. The evidence all in, the advocates speak. The profession of an advocate is full of responsibility. In England and the United States there have arisen men who in this calling have been honored by their race and thrown contempt upon those who in the profession have been guilty of a great many meannesses. That profession will be honorable as long as it has attached to it such names as Mansfield, and Marshall, and Story, and Kent, and Southard, and William Wirt. The court room has sometimes been the scene of very marvelous and thrilling things. Some of you remember the famous Girard will case, where one of our advocates pleaded the case of the Bible and Christianity in masterly Anglo-Saxon, every paragraph a thunderbolt.

Some of you have read of the famous trial in Westminster Hall, of Warren Hastings, the despoiler of India. That great man had conquered India by splendid talents, by courage, by bribes, by gigantic dishonesty. The whole world had rung with applause or condemnation. Gathered in Westminster Hall was one of the most famous audiences ever gathered. Foreign ministers and princes sat there. Peers marched in clad in ermine and gold. Mighty men and women from all lands looked down upon the scene. Amid all that pomp and splendor, and amid an excitement such as has seldom been seen in any court-room, Edmund Burke advanced in a speech which will last as long as the English language, concluding with this burning charge, which made Warren Hastings cringe and cower:

"I impeach him in the name of the Commons House of Parliament, whose trust he has betrayed. I impeach him in the name of the English nation whose ancient honor he has sullied. I impeach him in the name of the people of India whose rights he has trampled on, and whose country he has turned into a desert. And lastly in the name of human nature, in the name of both sexes, in the name of every age and rank, I impeach him as the common enemy and oppressor of all."

But I turn from the recital of those memorable occasions to a grander trial, and I have to tell you that in this trial of the Christian for the life of his soul, the advocates are mightier, wiser and more eloquent. The evidence all being in, justice rises is behalf of the prosecution to make his plea. With the Bible open in his hand, he reads the law, stern and inflexible, and the penalty:

"The soul that sinneth, it shall die."

Then he says:

"O thou, judge and law-giver, this is thine own statute, and all the evidence in earth and heaven agrees in stating that this man has sinned against all these enactments. Now let the sword leap from its scabbard. Shall a man go through the very flames of Sinai unsinged? Let the law be executed. Let judgment be pronounced. Let him die. I demand that he die."

O, Christian, does it not look very dark for thee? Who will plead on thy side in so forlorn a cause? Sometimes a man will be brought into a court of law, and he will have no friends and no money, and the judge will look over the bar and say:

"Is there any one who will volunteer to take this man's case and defend him?"

And some young man rises up and says:

"I will be his counsel."

Perhaps starting on from that very point to a great and brilliant career. Now, in this matter of the soul, as you have nothing to pay for counsel, do you think that any one will volunteer? Yes, yes; I see one rising. He is a young man, only 33 years of age. I see his countenance suffused with tears and covered with blood, and all the galleries of heaven are thrilled with the spectacle. Thanks be unto God! "We have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous."

Oh, Christian soul, your case begins to look better. I think, perhaps, after all you may not have to die. The best advocate in all the universe has taken your side. No one was ever so qualified to defend a man as this advocate is qualified to defend you. He knows all the law, all its demands, all its penalties. He is always ready. No new turn of the case can surprise him, and he will plead for you for nothing as earnestly as though you brought a world of treasures to his feet. Besides that he has undertaken the care of thousands who were as forlorn as you, and he has never lost a case. Courage, oh Christian soul! I think that after all there may be some chance for you, for the great advocate rises to make his plea. He says:

"I admit all that has been proved against my client. I admit all these sins—aye, more; but look at that wounded hand of mine, and look at that other wounded hand, and at my right foot and at my left foot. By all these wounds I plead for his clearance. Count all the drops of my tears. Count all the drops of my blood. By the humiliation of Bethlehem, by the sweat of Gethsemane, by the sufferings of the cross, I demand that he go free. On this arm he hath leaned; to this heart he hath flown; in my tears he hath washed; on my righteousness he hath depended. Let him go free. I am the ransom. Let him escape the lash; I took the scourgings. Let the cup pass from him; I drank it to the dregs. Put on him the crown of life, for I have worn the crown of thorns. Over against my cross of shame set his throne of triumph."

Well, the counsel on both sides have spoken, and there is only one more thing now remaining, and that is the awarding of the judgment. If you have ever been in a court-room you know the silence, and the solemnity, when the verdict is about to be rendered or the judgment about to be given. About this soul on trial, shall it be saved or shall it be lost? Attention above, around, beneath. All the universe cries: "Hear! hear!" The Judge rises and gives this decision, never to be changed, never to be revoked: "There is, therefore, now no condemnation to them who are in Christ Jesus."

The soul that on Jesus hath leaned for repose,
I will not, I will not desert to his foes;
That soul, though all hell should endeavor to shake,
I'll never, no never, no never forsake.

But, my friends, there is coming a day of trial in which not only the saint, but the sinner, must appear. That day of trial will come very suddenly. The farmer will be at the plow, the merchant will be in the counting-room, the woodman will be ringing his ax on the hickories, the weaver will have his foot on the treadle, the manufacturer will be walking amid the buzz of looms and the clack of flying machinery, the counsel may be standing at the bar pleading the law, the minister may be in the pulpit pleading the gospel, the drunkard may be reeling amid his cups, and the blasphemer with the oath caught between his teeth.

Lo! The sun hides. Night comes down at midnoon. A wave of darkness rolls over the earth. The stars appear at noonday. The earth shudders and throbs. There an earthquake opens and a city sinks as a crocodile would crunch a child. Mountains roll in their sockets and send down their granite cliffs in an avalanche of rock. Rivers pause in their chase for the sea, and ocean uprearing, cries to flying Alps and Himalayas. Beasts bellow, and moan, and snuff up the darkness. Clouds fly like flocks of swift eagles. Great thunders beat, and boom, and burst. Stars shoot and fall. The Almighty, rising on his throne, declares that time shall be no longer, and the archangel's trump repeats it till all the living hear, and the continents of dead spring to their feet, crying: "Time shall be no longer!" Oh, on that day, will you be ready?

I have shown you how well the Christian will get off in his trial. Will you get off as well in your trial? Will Christ plead on your side or will he plead against you? Oh, what will you do in the last great assize, if your conscience is against you, and the world is against you, and the angels of heaven are against you, and the Holy Spirit is against you, and the Lord God Almighty is against you? Better this day secure an advocate.

An Iowa Town Swept by Fire.

Des Moines, Dec. 22.—A most disastrous fire, which is still raging, broke out at Oskaloosa, in the postoffice, about 1 a. m., and despite the efforts of the fire department, assisted by citizens, the flames are still beyond control and progressing east ward, enveloping the entire block in which is located the postoffice. Thus far the postoffice, *Times* building, with all its contents, Baum's bakery, Henry's large furniture store, the opera house, and three adjoining buildings have been totally destroyed, involving a loss of more than $40,000, with the prospect that the entire block will be destroyed and a loss of $100,000 entailed. The mail coming to the office last night is supposed to have been entirely consumed.

News of the Week.

BLAINE'S RELIGION.

Forefathers' Day in Boston—Remarkable Speech by a Remarkable Man—Old School and New School Presbyterians—Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists, Etc.

Boston, Dec. 22.—The annual meeting of the Congregational club on Forefathers' Day, was notable this year for the presence of Hon. James G. Blaine. The meeting was held in Music hall, and after the customary collation, speeches were made by Gov. Robinson, Rev. E. B. Webb, president of the club, Principal Bancroft, of Andover academy, and Prof. Herman Lincoln, of Newton Theological seminary, Pres. Robinson, of Brown university, and Mr. Blaine, who was the special guest of the association and final speaker.

Mr. Blaine was introduced by Rev. Dr. Webb, president of the evening, and was received with a storm of applause, which lasted several moments. When the audience quieted down, Mr. Blaine said:

In a notable paper from Lord Bacon, he defines the rank in which men connected with states should be held in history, and in his favorite Latin he gives the founders of the states. One of the most eminent New England ministers, not many years since, in quoting that paper from Lord Bacon gave, I think, with great justice to the Puritans and Pilgrims of New England the classic title of *conditores rei publicae*—the actual founders of the republic—and I have often thought, since I have made the personal acquaintance of the Puritans and Pilgrims or their descendants, not sharing their blood myself, that if the civil influence can be separated from the religious, that the Puritans and Pilgrims have made a far deeper impression upon civil and political America than even on religious America. They had divisions and sects; they had their shares of differences; they were troubled with damnable heresies; they quarreled with neighbors, and had exactly that kind of trouble that belongs to the aggressive theologian, but when their descendants put into the cause of liberty and real teaching of their religion, they then formed a union with the Baptists of Rhode Island, Dutch Reformers of New York, Presbyterians of New Jersey, Quakers of Pennsylvania, Catholics of Maryland, Royal Episcopalians of Virginia, Huguenots of Carolina and Methodists of Georgia (loud applause); and they could not have made that union upon a single tenet of creed, with the exception of their belief in God—so that when Dr. Bushnell spoke of the Puritans as the *conditores rei publicae*, he spoke the verdict of history, for according to Jefferson, coming from a region that did not have an over-degree of admiration for New England men, but for the Adamses, and he specially named Adams, they could not have conducted the revolutionary war, and could not have made the declaration of independence. (Applause).

Now, as I have said, I do not share the blood of the Puritans, except as an Irish bull would have it in a certain birthright, I have from my children [laughter], for they are of good Puritan descent in the ninth generation. [Laughter.] As I am in the club, and in the club you may always be personal, I claim descent of a class of aggressive Christians, who have not lived in a region as facile and eloquent in speech, and who have not always had exactly their share of the oratory of anniversary days.

I have done a good deal of talking in Pennsylvania for the Puritans of New England in the 35 years I have been a citizen of New England, being myself a New Englander by adoption, and I am going to do a little talking on behalf of the Presbyterians of Pennsylvania.

Our distinguished friend, the president of Brown University, arrested my attention by his suggestive remarks on Christian unity, and I would like to ask the Presbyterians of Pennsylvania and the Congregationalists of New England why in particular these two denominations of Christians should stand apart now? Have we any trouble between the Baptist cranks to whom the president of the Theological Seminary at Newton alluded, and the Presbyterians? There is not, certainly, a difficulty between those two great bodies. They stood shoulder to shoulder in the contest for civil and religious liberty, not only after they became Americans, but when they fought through the same dynastic and theological trouble in the old world. Is there a difference between them?

In happened to me, twenty years ago, to be in Scotland, and in the general assembly of Presbyterians who at that time were divided as old school and new school, the union between which had been effected, and in the general assembly a Scotchman who was very keenly inquiring into differences of creed, asked some American delegates to tell the differences between the old and new schools, and a delegate from New York went into a theological explanation involving hours of time, and when he was through a new school member arose suddenly, and said: "I think I can explain that a little more promptly and quickly than my brother has done. It is just this: the old school Presbyterians believe that in Adam's fall we sinned all, and the new school Presbyterians believe that in Adam's fall we all sinned." [Laughter.]

And that is where the difference lies. The new school are not so fond of doctrine as to put it into rhyme and sing it. Now, I think if the old school and new school could come together, Presbyterians and Congregationalists ought to come together. It seems so to me, while the president of Brown university and the president of the Theological seminary at Newton might see some difficulty in joining the Congregationalists. I want to know exactly where I stand, and what particular change of theology is contemplated and who is to be installed over the church I was connected with a third of a century, and what they renounced when they went back and took Presbyterian pulpits again, and therefore I wished if I could by the slightest possible impulse to start that ball in motion. I agreed gladly with the president of Brown university that we cannot make a perfect union, and it is not desirable. You cannot plane men down to an exact length and height and breadth; but when religious denominations are settling and unsettling and resettling, and the same preachers are talking the same theology and the same kind of doctrine every day from the pulpit, I confess it looks to me like—if I am permitted, this being a club and not a church—like child's-play. (Applause).

In further discussion of this topic, Mr. Blaine said:

I went to one church all through my boyhood, and *ex necessitate*; when I came to New England I went into the Congregational church. I would rather have kept in the Presbyterian church, I am frank to say, therefore I address myself to both. Now, I don't think the members of the Congregational club, the president of Brown university, or the distinguished friend whom I admire for many reasons, the president of the theological seminary, I hardly think any of these gentlemen of the ministry or any of us in the pews with varying degrees of piety and and at times no piety at all, can believe that the preaching of the word to-day is as effective as it ought to be.

Now, I have my theory about that, and if there is anything a Yankee has a particular right to, it is to have a theory or take out a patent. (Laughter.) Now, my theory is that, literally speaking, the gospel is not preached. The command was, "Go and preach the gospel." Well, I will undertake to say that when you put a non-conductor like a pile of manuscript between you and your audience, you are not preaching the gospel—you are reading it. (Applause.)

What would you think of a lawyer at the bar, with a man's life depending on what he could say to the twelve sworn jurymen who were to decide the fate of the prisoner, if he should haul out a pile of manuscript and begin to read to them? What would you think of a man in a legislative assembly who wanted to convince his fellow-members of the policy or impolicy of any measure if he began to read to them?

Every one knows it would empty the hall at once. Now, I want to guard myself. Heaven forbid I should want extemporaneous sermons. There is a vast difference in speaking extempore and the absence of notes. Nor do I mean that a man should commit a sermon, but no man ever got hold of an audience in this world that was trying to remember the phrase in which to address them, and no one should address an audience who does not know when he begins what he is going to say, and when he will end, and I ask every one of you if it does not take about four times as much reflection and labor to preface a speech or sermon that is to be delivered without notes as it does to write one that is so easily read?

In concluding, Mr. Blaine said:

I want extempore speeches in the pulpit that a minister of eloquence has been six weeks preparing, and if you should go to all the great places in which they have been gathered up in a pentecostal sermon you will never see the interposition of manuscript. I would have such influence as Whitefield had in the open air. I would have such influence as Robert Cushman made in the first sermon delivered on New England soil. I would have such influence as Paul exerted before the men of Athens. I would have the imitation of that highest of all spiritual influence, when our divine Master spoke to them on the Mount.

LYNCH LAW IN OHIO.

Mussell, the Murderer of Christman, Lynched at Eaton.

Eaton, O., Dec. 21.—The lynching of Wm. Mussell was fully determined upon and all the details arranged this afternoon at a meeting held in the city hall, to which only trusted men were admitted, and which was made up of the heaviest taxpayers and best reputed men of the place. Four of the best friends of the sheriff were detailed to peacefully capture him at the proper time and hold him a prisoner. Arrangements were made for cold chisels, sledges and a rope.

Soon after 7 o'clock the sheriff was captured and held a prisoner in the woodshed. Then the party with their tools started for the jail, followed by a crowd. The jail doors were soon broken and the leaders were quickly in Mussel's cell. He answered to his name, but when asked if he had killed Christman, denied it. He refused to say anything further, but said, "If you are going to hang me, be quick about it."

The men sent for some one to identify him, and this being done, the rope was put on his neck and he was led to the electric light tower in the principal part of the town, where he was again given a chance to confess. He declared his innocence and asked that his body be buried and that his coat and letters be given to his wife.

The leader gave the order to pull the rope, one end of which had been thrown over the beam of the tower and was in the hands of several stalwart men. Just then a call for silence was made and a hush fell over the crowd in expectation of a confession, but he again said he was innocent.

"Pull the rope" was the order, and in an instant Mussell's body was dangling in the air. At this sight the crowd gave vent to its delight by hand-clapping and cheers.

The body was left hanging an hour, during which time hundreds of men, women and children gathered about to see it. It was then cut down and given to the undertakers.

Mussell's crime was the killing of Daniel Christman, an aged and respectable farmer living near here, and attempting the killing of Mrs. Christman on the night of December 7. Mussel had been employed that day by Christman to do some work, and after going to bed at night got up and went out, it is charged. Christman, becoming anxious, went out after him. Mrs. Christman then saw Mussel strike her husband dead with an ax. He came to the house, and beating her to insensibility, robbed the house of a few dollars, set fire to the bed and fled. Mrs. Christman recovered and put out the fire, and is still living.

A CROOKED CAREER.

The Son of a Wealthy Boston Merchant Arrested for Theft.

Milwaukee, Dec. 22.—Dexter E. Fay was arrested at Cincinnati yesterday, and will be brought to this city to answer to a charge of robbing the jewelry store of C. H. Apemeyer, in this city, several weeks ago, after blinding the proprietor by throwing pepper in his eyes.

Fay's history reads like a romance. His father, S. W. Fay, was a wealthy merchant of Boston. About a year ago young Fay came to Milwaukee and presented a letter of introduction from an Eastern director of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road to General Manager Roswell Miller. On the strength of the letter he secured employment in the offices of the company. In August last Fay secured checks aggregating $291 from several employes of the road, promising to get them cashed at one of the banks. He secured the money, however, and skipped out.

In October last he "peppered" a Chicago pawnbroker named Donnelly, and got away with a $300 diamond, which was recovered in a pawn shop in this city. It has also been established beyond doubt that Fay is the man who grabbed two watches from a tray at a South Side jewelry store some time ago, and escaped. The police are confident that Fay had no accomplices. He is about 30 years old.

The culprit's father retired from business in Boston a few months after his son's departure for the west, and recently died in New York at the residence of his daughter, in ignorance of his son's crooked career.

KNIGHTS AND TRADES UNIONS.

Probability of a Split in Philadelphia, Unless a Charter is Granted.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22.—The *Record* this morning says: The desire of the assemblies of machinery constructors of the Knights of Labor to obtain from the general executive board a national trades charter for their industry has become so urgent as to threaten a split in the ranks of the order in case the request be not granted.

The members in this industry comprise the workers in all trades for the construction of machinery, boiler makers, blacksmiths, machinists, etc. They claim that, as a right, they should be allowed to direct the business that pertains to their particular interest, such as governing strikes, etc.

A petition to the General Executive board, setting forth this idea in detail was the practical result of the national convention of local assemblies held in Cincinnati on November 8. The petition was presented November 11, and the committee were informed that the board would look into the matter and give a reply in a short time.

"And that," said one of the committeemen yesterday, "is the last we have heard of the petition. The local assembly, which I represent, has notified the board that if an answer be not returned by the 27th of this month, we will surrender our charter."

POWDERLY ON THE RUM POWER.

No Difference in the Effect Between Five-Cent Beer and Fifteen-Dollar Champagne.

New York, Dec. 23.—General Master Workman Powderly has written a long letter to the secretary of a Good Templar lodge in Brooklyn, in which he says:

"I am pleased to know that my humble efforts in behalf of the sacred cause of temperance meets with your approval. I have never said anything upon the subject that I did not mean, and the sentiments that I have expressed fail to convey the full depth of what I do feel upon this subject. I regard the use of strong drink by men and women as the greatest curse that can befall them. To the use of liquor can be ascribed nine-tenths of the ills that befall our working people, and while our working people are always held up as those most likely to be injured by the use of rum, it is only because, through poverty, their faults are more easily discerned than those on the other side, who drink fully as much, and are as much slaves of drink as are working people, the only difference being in the quality of drinks. One has to content himself with five cent beer, the other with $15 champagne. The effect is the same, and the use of both should be abolished if we hope to have strong men and women."

BOLDEST ON RECORD.

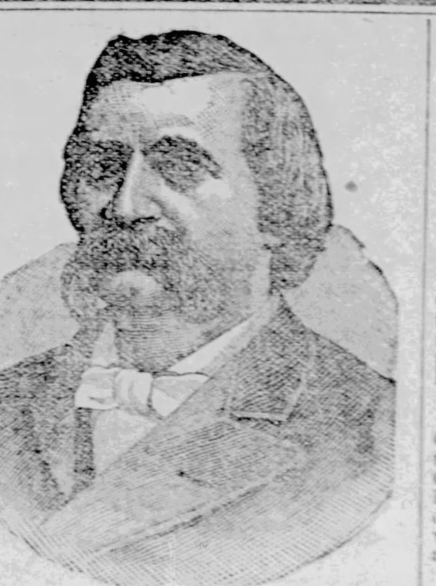
Three Men Rob a Jewelry Store in Plain Sight of Hundreds of Spectators.

Minneapolis, Dec. 23.—About 10 o'clock last evening three men drove up in front of the large jewelry store of J. R. Elliott. Two of the men jumped from their sleigh, while the third held the horses. One of the men carried a heavy stick of wood, with which he smashed the large plate glass show window, in which were trays of diamonds, watches and jewelry, hurriedly seized and threw them into the sleigh, while his accomplices kept the crowds of people that swarmed the streets at bay with cocked revolvers. Before anything could be done to apprehend them, both men had jumped into the sleigh and drove rapidly up the street, the driver wildly lashing the horses, and the robbers standing with revolvers pointed at the crowd. They secured between $6,000 and $7,000 worth of diamonds and watches.

For boldness and daring this excels the James brothers' exploits. The streets were unusually crowded, and scores of people were looking at the display in Elliott's windows at the time of the robbery. Several policemen were within half a block of the scene, but could not get there in time to apprehend the thieves.

A Kentucky Gold Mine.

Paducah, Ky., Dec. 23.—The existence of gold and silver in the vicinity of this city has long been believed by many people, and for the past five years two brothers, Frank and William Rufertus, have been prospecting as fully as their limited capital would permit. Some time ago they commenced boring a well for the purpose of determining the distance down to bed-rock, which they succeeded in reaching a few weeks ago. At the depth of 81 feet they found rich "color," and are so confident that they have commenced sinking a shaft near the well. The announcement that the Rupertus brothers had actually discovered a lode of rich gold bearing quartz on their property, some eight miles from this city, was received by those fully informed regarding that locality with but little surprise. There is positively no doubt that the specimens of quartz exhibited are exceedingly rich in virgin gold, and there is also no doubt that they were found exactly as represented. The Rupertus brothers have been tendered assistance, and will push the work of sinking a shaft as rapidly as possible.



THE DEATH OF GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN.

A Great Leader Stricken Down—Scenes at His Deathbed—Estimates of His Character as Soldier and Statesman—Telegrams of Condolence.

THE LAST HOURS.

Washington, Dec. 26.—John A. Logan died at three minutes before 3 o'clock this afternoon. His death, which came with startling suddenness to his family and friends, had not been unexpected by his physicians for some days. The lurking tendency to brain complications, which had been present in a greater or less degree, and constantly increasing in severity during his entire illness, had prepared them to expect the worst. The racking pains which he suffered during the early days of his illness yielded to treatment, but left him in a weak and exhausted condition, from which he never rallied, and upon which the fever preyed with increasing violence until the hour of his death.

After last midnight his pulse grew weaker and weaker, and at 4 o'clock this morning his condition was such as to cause great fear of his immediate death. After this he rallied somewhat and at the consultation, which was held at 9 o'clock this morning, his pulse was found to be somewhat stronger, but his general condition was not such as to give any hope of ultimate recovery. Dr. Baxter relieved Dr. Hamilton at the conclusion of the consultation, and continued in constant attention until the general's death.

The physicians again met in consultation at 1:30 p. m., when it was apparent that the patient was rapidly sinking and could live but a few hours. At 2 o'clock the general revived sufficiently to recognize his wife, who has been at his bedside night and day during his entire illness. As she spoke to him he looked into her face, and all who were present knew that he recognized her.

This was the last manifestation of consciousness; he then wearily closed his eyes and sank again in a lethargic sleep from which he never awoke.

All day long the carriages of sympathizing callers have occupied the space in front of Calumet place, while hundreds of pedestrians of all walks in life have climbed the hill which leads to the Logan mansion, to ask if it were true that all hope was past.

Intimate friends gathered with the grief stricken and almost frantic relatives about the bedside, while in the spacious hall and parlors below a sad-faced throng remained in hushed expectancy. The stifled sobs of the wife and children, and the inarticulate utterances of the dying man, were audible at times throughout the mansion.

At five minutes before three Dr. Baxter came out of the sick room and said to one who was waiting for intelligence: "Simply say he is dying." The voice of the prayer at the bedside rose above the sobs of the stricken mourners, and with its end ended the life of the warrior statesman.

AMONG THOSE AT THE BEDSIDE

of the dying man were Sen. and Mrs. Cullom and daughter, Gen. Sheridan, Sen. and Mrs. Cockrell, Gen. Baum, Congressmen Henderson and Thomas, (Ill.), and Mrs. Thomas; Sen. Miller and wife, Congressman Syms, (Col.); Dr. Baxter, Gen. Henry Strong and Daniel Shepard and wife, (Chicago); and the general's private secretaries, W. R. Taylor and Albert Hall.

At the head of the bed knelt Mrs. Logan, one arm encircling her dying husband's neck, the hand of the other stroking his forehead. At her side were John A. Logan, jr., and the Rev. Dr. Newman. Opposite these were the daughter, Mrs. Tucker and her husband, and George A. Logan, the general's nephew.

"The scene," said Dr. Baxter, "was one of the saddest that I ever witnessed. All present were deeply affected. The grief of Mrs. Logan and her children was pitiful in the extreme."

THE PRESIDENT

said he was inexpressibly shocked by the news of Sen. Logan's death. From his own limited personal acquaintance with him he had formed a high opinion of him as a sincere, frank and generous man, and his loss would be very sensibly felt by hosts of personal friends throughout the country who had become attached to him because of his qualities of heart, and by the people at large, whom he served well as a soldier and in the highest branch of the national legislature.

THE IDOL OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—Judge Gresham said to a reporter, last night:

"The death of Gen. Logan is so sudden that the country will be greatly startled. He had a stronger hold upon the affections of the volunteer soldiers, perhaps, than any one else had, and this was not without reason, for he was the best, and staunchest representative of the volunteers that the war produced.

"As a man he was ardent, impulsive, and, at times, perhaps, unjust in his criticisms and censures, but in this day of greed and money-getting, let it be said to his credit, that he never used official station for private gain. It must be gratifying to his family and friends that there is no stain upon his personal integrity. Even his most uncompromising political enemies respected his simplicity and honesty of character. Whatever faults he had he was not a mercenary man. From a political standpoint, I think Gen. Logan has been appreciated more by the American people in the last two or three years than he ever was before, and if his life had been spared he might have held the highest station within the gift of the people.

A BORN LEADER.

Ex-Sec. of War Lincoln said:

"The country at large, and our state in particular, have lost an able, earnest, upright and patriotic citizen and public officer. For years he has been here the unquestioned leader of the Republican party, and his unexpected death creates a void in our organization not easily to be filled. He was a born leader, and always in the lead. His military career, his long continued chairmanship of the committee on military affairs, and his zeal in behalf of all who had worn the uniform made him their peculiar representative at Washington, and only those whose claims he presented to those whom he presented them can know how great a friend our old soldiers have lost."

WILL BE SINCERELY MOURNED.

Ex-Postmaster General Hatton said: "I do not believe there is any public man whose death would be more sincerely mourned than will be the death of Gen. Logan. Since Grant died there has been no man so close to those who served in the army, and I do not think any man has been so regarded by old soldiers as their especial friend. In political life he was as aggressive as he was in military life. His political victories were all won by hard fighting, and against great odds. No one ever accused him of having a dollar of unearned public money, and his political contests were made without the aid of money."

GEN. SHERMAN ON LOGAN'S DEATH.

New York, Dec. 27.—Gen. W. T. Sherman said: "I first met Gen. Logan on a boat on the Tennessee river, and from that time until the close of the war I had a good chance to know him, as he fought for a long time directly under me. He had great personal courage and was magnificent in action in battle. He manifested intense devotion to his cause and country. Probably at the time of his death he was the most conspicuous example of the volunteer soldier living. Of late years in political life he was very ambitious, but his desire to be President was laudable and fully warranted. He was a constant attendant at army meetings, and one of our best orators. On the trip to the Pacific coast last summer he seemed in the best of health, and only two weeks ago he occupied the very next room to mine in this hotel and seemed to be in his prime. For some years after the war he was disposed to be captious and a fault-finder, but of late years he has been beloved by all soldiers, both volunteer and regulars. During the first period of the war he thought West Pointers were disposed to monopolize everything, but was among the first to acknowledge his error. His death is a great loss to the military profession.

FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Telegrams of condolence were received by Mrs. Logan this morning, from Lucius Fairchild, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.; Levi P. Morton, of New York; C. A. Dibble, president of the Chicago Union Veteran club; Beauford Wilson, of Springfield, Ill.; Gov. Foraker, of Ohio; Hon. J. G. Blaine, and many other distinguished men from nearly every state and territory.

U. S. GRANT POST.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The following has been received from the commander of U. S. Grant Post No. 28, Chicago, to which Gen. Logan belonged: "This post desires the earliest possible notice of the arrangements for the funeral. We also ask as a particular favor and right, the post of honor."

FLAGS AT HALF-MAST.

New York, Dec. 27.—The flags on the City Hall were raised at half-mast early this morning, in respect for the death of Gen. Logan. In all the departments the leading topic of conversation was the death of the senator. Many eulogiums were pronounced upon his life and character.

THE REMAINS.

Washington, Dec. 27.—One who saw the remains of Gen. Logan this morning—the embalmers having completed their work, and the body being ready for its casket—describes its appearance as life-like and but little wasted.

MRS. LOGAN'S CONDITION

is gradually mending, some portion of last night having been passed in deep sleep, the first which she has taken for several days.

STRANGE FREAK OF NATURE.

Death of the Negro Woman Who was Gradually Turning White.

Howell, Mich., Dec. 23.—Mrs. Jacob Eldridge, Howell's strange freaks of nature, the old colored woman who has been gradually turning white for several years, died here yesterday. She has been ill for several months, but it is not thought that the peculiarly strange change in color which she underwent had anything to do with her last illness. The greater part of her body is now a healthy lily white. Her husband, who was a pioneer of this county, died Tuesday morning. Mrs. Eldridge's grandfather was a Guineaman, and and her ancestors are full blooded negroes, as far as is known. The natural color of Mrs. Eldridge was quite dark for her race, and there was nothing peculiarly noticeable about it until she was quite advanced in years. Quite a number of years ago she noticed a spot of white about the size of a silver dollar, upon her right leg. In the course of a few months others appeared upon various parts of her body, rather more prominent upon her limbs than her body. In time these grew together, until most of her body became white. For the last few years the change has appeared to follow the principal nerves, and in time crept up the spinal chord and over her forehead.

During all the change Mrs. Eldridge suffered no inconvenience whatever from it, and never felt any kind of sensation, either of itching, nervousness or pain that could be attributed to that cause. It has seemed to gradually to go on without affecting her feelings or health in any manner whatever.

About the time that the change reached the fore part of her hair, streaks of white began to appear upon each side of her chin, and meeting at her mouth. One peculiarity is that wherever the change came it was complete. There is no fading of the white off into the black through the various shades of gray, as would be expected. Instead of this the white and black are distinctly divided. The color of the changed portion is of a clear, healthy, lily whiteness, and one would hardly believe to look at the arm of Mrs. Eldridge that it was not the arm of a white lady.

Coming to this county in 1853, the particulars of this strange case are within the knowledge of all citizens who know fully of its genuineness. When interviewed, Dr. Coleman said: "I was first called to see her about the first of April. I cannot see that there is any skin disease. In the skin of the negro there is a pigmentary deposit, and in this case, I think it but the absorption of this deposit as far as the skin is concerned. I never heard of a similar case."

A TEST CASE.

A Chicago Brewing Company and the Michigan Liquor Law.

Kalamazoo, Dec. 23.—Last May a Chicago brewing company established a branch house here for the sale and distribution of beer. The city authorities asserted that the company would have to pay the usual license as wholesale dealers in malt liquors.

The brewing company asserted it was not clear to it or its attorneys that there was any legal obligation for it to pay the tax. The well known Walling case, which went to the United States Supreme court, was cited. In that case it was decided that an attempt to collect from a drummer for a liquor house outside of Michigan was against the clause of the United States constitution providing that no restrictions should be placed on inter-state commerce. The brewer claimed that this decision covered his case, while the city attorney said it did not. After a correspondence of several months the brewing company has decided to make a test case of it, and yesterday their local manager paid the tax, taking a receipt, to be used in court. The manager says the company will carry the case to the United States Supreme court, if needs be.

COLORED KNIGHTS.

The South Carolina Legislature and the Labor Problem.

Columbia, Dec. 22.—The Judiciary committee of the House of Representatives has made an adverse report upon the bill which was passed by the Senate on Saturday, making it a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary for any laborer or other organization to interfere with agricultural laborers who are under contract. The bill takes its place near the foot of the crowded calendar, and its consideration by the House is thus virtually postponed until next winter, as the General Assembly will adjourn *sine die* on Thursday night.

The avowed object of this measure was to prevent the enrollment of colored farm laborers as members of the Knights of Labor, and its passage by the Senate created considerable excitement among the Knights in this state, as well as elsewhere throughout the country.

Colored People Leaving South Carolina.

Little Rock, Dec. 22.—Several negro families from South Carolina passed through this place yesterday, and will locate in Drew, Chicot, Desha and other counties in the southern portion of Arkansas. They were from Aiken and Barnwell counties, S. C., and give rather a gloomy account of affairs in that state, claiming that the cotton crop was virtually a failure the past season; that the price of the staple was lower than ever before, and that the landlords under the law absorbed the proceeds of the black labor. They also allege that they had no political rights, being to all intents and purposes disfranchised. Under these circumstances emigration was a matter of necessity. Large numbers will leave Appleton, Backville and other points in South Carolina within the next six weeks bound for Arkansas.

A $500,000 Board of Trade Building.

Cincinnati, Dec. 24.—The building contract for erecting the new Chamber of Commerce in this city has been awarded to Norcross & Co., of Worcester, Mass., for $521,000. Worcester granite is the material chosen. This bid does not include excavation and paving, which will make the total cost $600,000. The Chamber of Commerce is considering the proposition to issue $150,000 [illegible] per cent. 10-20 bonds to eke out their building fund.

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." Thomas Cook, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." Mrs. E. F. Annable, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

WASHINGTON.

SOLDIERS' HOMES—PENSION LAWS.

Report of the Board of Managers—A New Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec 23.—The report of the board of managers of the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers states that the inmates of the home have been well and comfortably fed, clothed and housed, and that there have been no complaints on these subjects from the inmates. The board says there should be more accommodations furnished, but are not prepared to recommend the enlargement of any of the existing branches, unless it be the western, which was built with a view to very large expansion.

The average number of inmates during the last fiscal year was 8,946, against 8,050 for the preceding year, an increase of 11⅛ per cent. This ratio of increase is said to be likely to continue for a decade to come. Survivors of the war are growing old, their disabilities are severe, and the number who are unable to support themselves is rapidly increasing. Notwithstanding the completion of the home at Leavenworth, there are yet many disabled and destitute soldiers cared for in alms houses. If Congress should provide for assisting in maintaining soldiers in state houses by authorizing the payment of one-half of the cost of their support, the necessity for building additional homes might be avoided, except in case of that recommended for the Pacific slope. The report says the Home is gradually becoming a great hospital, and the necessity for additional hospital accommodations is more urgent every year. The expenditures during the year were $1,609,790, and the estimates for the next year $1,599,574.

At the request of the Union Veteran Army of the Republic, Sen. Blair introduced a bill making comprehensive changes in pension laws. The bill practically removes the limitation of arrears of the pension act, and makes the fact of enlistment into the service of the United States evidence of physical soundness at the time of enlistment. It enlarges the classes of persons to be entitled to the benefits of pension laws, so as to include all who may have been disabled while actually engaged in the service of the United States of a military nature, whether they were mustered or not. It also grants pensions to all female nurses in the late war who shall have arrived at the age of 50 years, and are without means of comfortable support. It provides that there shall be two classes of pensionable disabilities, viz.: specific and non-specific. Non-specific disability is defined as one the nature and degree of which cannot be determined without aid of evidence or of medical examination. Pensionable disabilities are graded from one to twenty, according to the degree of injury incurred. The rate of pension for minor children is increased from $2 to $5 per month.

The pension office is required to give every claimant ten days' notice of the time and place of any special examination into the merits of his claim or of any inquiry, by letter to the postmaster or to neighbors of the claimant concerning his disability or credibility or credibility of his witnesses. The pension office is debarred from receiving information under agreement to conceal the source or subject matter from the applicant. It is made unlawful to reject a claim upon evidence secured by secret investigation or because the records of the War or Navy department fail to show the existence of disease, wound or injury. It is also made unlawful to reduce the pension or strike the name of a pensioner from the rolls without giving 30 days' notice to the person affected. When a claimant who is entitled to arrears of pension dies before the claim is adjudicated, the widow, minor children and dependent relatives shall be entitled to all the claimant's rights.

The bill also corrects what are held to be imperfections in many minor matters of the present pension laws. Such further sum as may be necessary to pay the pensions granted under the provisions of this act is appropriated in addition to the $75,000,000 appropriated by the last pension bill.

The Opium Traffic, Pension Matters, Customs Duties, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec 22.—In the Senate, Mr. Edmunds reported a bill to provide for the execution of Article 2 of the treaty with China of November 17, 1880, on the subject of the opium traffic, and gave notice he would ask for its consideration as soon as possible after the holidays.

Sen Blair reported a bill to amend the laws relating to pensions. Calendar.

Sen. Hoar offered a resolution directing the committee on Commerce to report on the river and harbor bill as to each public work for which an appropriation is made therein, the facts which render such appropriation advisable, and of national importance, and the condition of the work, if begun. Adopted.

The resolution introduced by Sen. Dawes on the second day of the session, instructing the committee on Finance to inquire into and report what specific reductions can be made in the customs duties and internal taxes that will reduce taxes to the necessary and economical expenses of the government, without impairing the prosperity of home industries or the compensation of home labor, was taken up and adopted.

At 12:35 the Senate adjourned until Tuesday, January 4.

In the House a bill was passed granting to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad company the right of way through certain Indian reservations in Northern Montana and Northwestern Dakota.

Mr. Warner (of Ohio) reported a bill requiring all land grant railroad companies to construct, maintain and operate telegraph lines. Committee of the whole.

Our Naturalization Laws.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Sen. Saulsbury, of Delaware, has prepared a bill governing naturalization, which, in the minds of some, is an improvement upon the present law governing the subject. It prpposes that an alien may petition for citizenship after he has been in the country three years; his petition being accompanied by the affidavit of a bona fide citizen that the petitioner has been a resident of the United States three years and of the state in which he resides for one year, and is, moreover, a man of good moral character. A certificate is to be granted by the courts on the presentation of these facts, and the alien shall then have the full rights and paivileges of citizenship, except that of voting, which is to be granted to him after he has lived in the country two years longer. To guaad against fraud he will be compelled to write his name in English, and show, unless deprived of the powers of speech, that he can speak the English language. Certificates fraudulently obtained shall be revoked. Minor children of foreign-born citizens under the provisions of the bill would have the rights of citizensqip after three years of residence in the country. This bill was suggested to the author by the allusions which have been made to the subject in the annual messages both of Pres. Arthur and Pres. Cleveland.

Talk of an Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Around the Treasury and other administation circles it is stated that the President proposes calling an extra session of the Fiftieth Congress, unless something be done the present session to dispose of the surplus in the treasury, and in such an event the call would be issued within 30 days after the 4th of March.

A large number of congressmen of both political parties are extremely anxious that legislation of some sort be enacted to dispose of the surplus, and they think the President would make no mistake in issuing a call. The trouble is that in the present Congress such impracticables as Morrison have full sway, and a reasonable scheme for reducing the revenues would have no show whatever. With him it is rule or ruin, and there is not time enough in the two months remaining after the reassembling following the holidays to dispose of this and other matters now pressing for attention. An extra session would cost the country a great deal of money in the way of salaries of employes and the like, and many members would feel it a hardship to attend; but Washington boarding-house keepers would be happy and come out of the undertaking considerably better off from a financial standpoint.

A MODEST CLAIM.

Mr. Bartlett Wants 90 Acres of Land, Worth $15,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—J. K. Redington, as attorney for Lester A. Bartlett, of Washington, has made application to Commissioner Sparks, of the general land office, as ex-officio register and receiver for the state of Illinois, to locate with Girard scrip, about 90 acres of land in the city of Chicago, lying on the lake south of Chicago river, being land covered by what is known as the Tolcott survey in section 10, also all land between that survey and the lake in section 10, as well as lands lying between Wabash and Michigan avenues and Washington and Madison streets.

In explanation, Mr. Redington said to an Associated Press reporter that the Girard scrip, filed as part of an application with Commissioner Parks, was issued originally in payment of services rendered by one Stephen Girard to Pres. Washington in [illegible] communication with the hostile [illegible] in the northwest territory, and as [illegible] upon its face, is locatable upon any public lands of the United States. It is claimed that these lands belonged to the United States, and are therefore subject to entry with this scrip.

The commissioner received the application and scrip, and holds the matter of allowance or rejection of location under advisement. Argument in support of the application will shortly be heard. It is represented that the land in controversy is worth about $15,000,000.

MR. BLAINE'S MOVEMENTS.

Engaged on a History of the War of 1812—Will Go to Europe in the Autumn.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Mr Blaine will not return to Washington this winter. He expects to remain in Augusta until the spring at least. He finds the quiet and seclusion of that place very restful to him after the long years of political excitement at the national capital. Moreover, he is gathering material for a history of the war of 1812. The data are nearly all in hand, and it is probable the opening chapters will be written immediately after the holidays.

Mr. Blaine will go to Europe next autumn. He will be the guest of distinguished men in Great Britain, and on the continent. He will spend the major portion of his time in France, Germany and Ireland. It is expected by his friends that his presence in Ireland will create a great furore. The effect of this upon the Irish race in America, it is thought, will be to add greatly to Mr. Blaine's popularity with them. In Germany he is expected to make friends, but his *piece de resistance* will be his visit to Ireland. The present programme is for him to return to the United States about 60 days prior to the meeting of the next Republican convention.

The Territories.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Rep. Springer says he intends to secure, if possible, the passage by the present Congress of his bill to provide an enabling act for the admission into the union of Dakota, Montana, New Mexico and Washington territories. He says it will probably not be possible to get the committee on Territories to report upon a bill, but that he will try to have it substituted by the House for some other territorial admission bill when the latter comes up for consideration. He thinks the idea of admitting all at once will prevent opposition on party grounds, as they will be equally divided politically, as the new states will have no voice in the Presidential election in 1888.

The Washington Monument Practically Completed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The meeting of the joint commission charged with the construction of the Washington monument was held at the White House yesterday. There were present Pres. Cleveland, who is ex-officio president of the commission, Mr. W. W Corcoran, Gen. Duane, and Col. Casey, of the Engineer's corps, Architect Beile, of the treasury, and Architect Clark, of the Capitol. Mr. Corcoran presided. The annual report of Col. Casey, engineer-in-chief of the monument, was submitted and approved. It recites that the work of constructing the monument is practically finished, and that all that remains to be done is to improve the terrace work at the base, to remove all possible sources of danger to the foundation, to provide means for operating the elevator within the shaft, to arrange for the future care and preservation of the monument.

It was decided to entirely fill up Babcock lake, near the base of the monument, so as to avoid all possible danger to the monument in that direction. It was also ordered that steps be taken to protect the monument from vandalism. Plans were adopted for improving the terrace at the base of the monument, which contemplate a gradual slope of ground, so as to make it appear that the monument stands on a natural hill. The commission will recommend that the monument be transferred to the charge of the secretary of War.

Speaker Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Speaker Carlisle has been served with another notice of contest by Thobe, his late opponent at the polls. The ground for the new action is alleged irregularities attending the count of the ballots in the different voting precincts.

CARLISLE REPLIES.

He Files an Answer to Thobe's Notice of Contest.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—Speaker Carlisle evidently does not think the proposed contest for seat in the Fiftieth Congress is mere buncombe, for he yesterday filed his reply to the notice of contest. In that he denies all the specific allegations as to fraud at the polls at the election. He says it is not true that an internal revenue collector and many of his officers were at the polls working for him, and takes occasion to remark: "There is not any civil service law or rule which prohibits the said collector, or any other officer, from attending an election and taking as actual a part therein as any other citizen." The reply covers 68 pages of legal cap, twenty of which are devoted to Newport and Covington and the irregularities which existed there at the election. In these places Thobe had a plurality of 2,000 over Carlisle. The reply says that the Kenton county officers were not legally appointed, but acted without authority, and instances are cited where many more votes were returned than names recorded. Irregularity is denied as to each of the other counties in the district, each of which is treated of separately and specifically. The speaker closes by saying that he is prepared to maintain his seat for the reason that he was fairly and honestly elected, and the votes were honestly counted. The issue is now fairly joined. Thobe still insists that he will be able to show that the most flagrant frauds were perpetrated at the election. He has the backing of the labor party on both sides of the river. Even some Democrats in Covington declare that Mr. Carlisle cannot afford to accept a seat given him by the frauds they know were perpetrated.

TEXAS OUTLAWS.

A Sheriff and His Deputy Shot Down—Lynch Law Threatened.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—A special from San Antonio, Texas, regarding the killing of Sheriff McKinney at Twohig station Sunday, says: McKinney and Deputy Sheriff Edwards went over from Cotulla, the county seat, in answer to a telegram to come and arrest a man named White for rape on a 12 year-old girl. When Sheriff McKinney and his deputy appeared before White's residence they found it barricaded. They advanced and knocked for admittance, when they received a volley from four rifles. McKinney fell dead, and Edwards was mortally wounded. The desperadoes then made their escape.

McKinney had formerly been captain of a state ranger company, and by his zeal and efficiency made many enemies among the lawless element that depredate through southwestern Texas. It is represented that the killing of Sheriff McKinney and his gallant deputy, Edwards, has produced intense excitement throughout La Salle county, and that every effort is being made to apprehend the assassins, which, if successful, will undoubtedly result in their summary lynching.

A SNOW-SHOE EXPEDITION

To Explore the Yellowstone National Park this Winter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The *World* makes the following announcement: "The *World* has organized a snow-shoe expedition, under the leadership of Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, of Arctic fame, for the midwinter exploration of that wonderland of this hemisphere, the Yellowstone National Park. The expedition, consisting of Lieut. Schwatka, a scientist, an artist and photographer, and several Crow Indians as guides, propose to enter the park via Cinabar, early in January.

"The route will include all the important geyser basins, the hot springs, the tower falls, and the grand canon of the Yellowstone. The party will be as thoroughly equipped as an Arctic expedition, and will doubtless be able to push the work of exploration regardless of the rigors of the season. The most remarkable features of the region will be carefully studied, photographed, sketched and described."

TAX TITLES.

A Decision of Great Interest to Citizens o the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 28.—The supreme court to-day, two judges dissenting, reaffirmed a former decision in the tax title cases, holding that the titles are valid. The case is of great interest in the Northwest, as many persons have made a business of buying titles to land sold for taxes, even though the taxes had been paid and the proper officer had for some reason failed to give the proper person credit for the same. Great injury has been done to hundreds of people by carelessness in this respect on the part of officers and clerks, and the so-called tax-title sharks reaped a rich reward. The four judges unite in recommending that the obnoxious law be repealed.

The employes of the consolidated street railroads of Boston threaten to tie up all lines January 1, unless the company make satisfactory arrangements before that time.

SEN. LOGAN'S FUNERAL

Will Take Place Next Friday—Gen. Sheridan Will be in Charge of the Procession—An Offer from Chicago to Erect a Monument—Telegrams of Sympathy.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The decision is practically reached to have the funeral in the Senate Chamber next Friday, and then convey the remains to Chicago. Few of the details of arrangements have yet been determined upon.

The Senate committee, acting through the sergeant-at-arms, will have immediate charge of the remains. Col. Kennedy announces that, by request of Mrs. Logan, Gen. Sheridan will be in charge of the procession which will escort the remains from Calumet place to the capitol.

The following is the committee appointed by Sen. Sherman to take charge of the remains: Senators Cullom, Stanford, Cockrell, Allison, Beck, Hawley, Voorhees, Hampton and Manderson.

THE PLACE OF BURIAL.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The secretary of the South Park commissioners said to-day that there would be no meeting of the board to take action on the proposed grant of a site in Chicago for the burial of Gen. Logan's body. The board, after consulting with Melville W. Fuller, decided to send the following telegram to Washington:

"Our attorney, Mr. Fuller, advises us that the park commissioners can not, under their charter, tender a place of burial, but the legislature might pass an act authorizing such use of a selected portion of the park. This probably can be secured. Thus advised, the commissioners can not make a formal tender. They are of the opinion, however, that a monument should be erected at the head of Grand boulevard (35th street) and the name changed to Logan boulevard. Mrs. Logan would doubtless want assurance by deed of dediction that the burial place would be forever reserved. You will see that Fuller's opinion prevents the commissioners under the existing law from making that assurance, however cordial their individual wishes might be."

The City Council and Citizens' committees will hold a joint session this afternoon, when definite action as to a site is expected to be taken.

GEN. LOGAN AND THE G. A. R.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Col. J. B. Burke, commanding the department of the Potomac of the Grand Army of the Republic, yesterday issued an order, in which, after reviewing Gen. Logan's brilliant war record, he says:

"He was among the very earliest in the work of organizing the Grand Army of the Republic, and to him as much as to any other man is due the credit of attaining the proud position which our order holds to-day throughout the country. Reposing confidence in him, he was again and again elected as commander-in-chief, and at no time have the comrades lost confidence in him. He has been true to us and our interests, always. Honest, loyal, brave and patriotic, his memory will never fade from the minds of those who have loved and respected him so long.

"This department tenders to his loving wife and family its deepest sympathy in their sad bereavement, with assurance that his patriotic deeds and illustrious services, both in the field and in the halls of Congress, will be sacredly cherished by his comrades-in-arms."

The usual emblems of respect were ordered.

WHAT CHICAGO OFFERS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Mayor Harrison sent a communication to the city council last night, requesting that body to pass resolutions asking the family of Gen Logan to allow the dead general to be interred in Chicago.

Resolutions to the effect were adopted by a rising vote. The West park board yesterday took action looking to the erection of a monument to Gen. Logan at the entrance of one of the parks. A site overlooking the boulevards has been tendered by the South park commissioners for the general's grave.

THE LOGAN FUND.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 28.—Sen. Sawyer has telegraphed the Logan fund committee at Washington that he would subscribe $1,000.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MRS. LOGAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Capt Geo. E. Lemon, of the *National Tribune*, this morning started a subscription fund for the benefit of Mrs. Logan with $1,000, and sent invitations to hundreds of Sen. Logan's friends and admirers throughout the country, asking them to contribute. The Western Union Telegraph company tendered the free use of its wires for transmitting subscriptions.

The responses are now coming in rapidly, and $1,000 subscriptions have been received from Sen. Sawyer, Hon. William Walker Phelps, John B. Drake, of Chicago, Gov. Alger, of Michigan, Geo. Pullman, and others. The receipts in five hours from the time the subscription was started amounted to $10,000.

All persons desiring to contribute should telegraph George E. Lemon, Citizens' National bank, Washington, D. C., stating the amount of their subscription, and send checks or drafts at once to the order of J. A. J. Cresswell, president of the Citizens' National bank, Washington.

LOGAN'S LAST SPEECH.

It Was Delivered at Youngstown—What He Said About Pensions.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 27.—Gen. Logan first visited the city during the campaign of 1884, and addressed the largest political meeting ever held here. During the campaign Mr. C. H Andrews tendered him the use of the private coach "Youngstown," and accompanied him through the state. The last public speech made by Gen. Logan was on the occasion of the grand camp fire here on November 18. Though feeling the need of rest, he came here at the earnest solicitation of friends, and, though the day was most inclement, rode in an open carriage in the line of procession. At the Opera house that evening Gen. Logan was given an ovation, and the reception indicated the strong hold he had upon the people. The speech was one never to be forgotten by those in attendance, as he condemned, in unmeasured terms, the attitude of the present administration towards the veterans who had fought to save the country. In the course of the speech he said: "I am often accused of saying things that policy would dictate should not be said, but I don't care as long as I am right. I believe in pensioning every soldier now living that went into the service, either for a long or short term, who was wounded in the service or contracted disease, or has since through no fault of his own, become disabled. I believe in pensioning every soldier that has arrived at the age of 62. Pass that kind of a law and justice would be done. Some may say it is too much. No, it is not. This country can never pay the debt it owes the gallant men who went out in her defense at a time when the very life of the nation was assailed." The cheers that followed caused the chandeliers to rattle.

At a meeting of Tod Post, G. A. R., last evening, a committee was appointed to attend the obsequies of Gen. John A. Logan. Commander Eddy, of Tod Post, to day wired the following message of condolence:

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 26, 1886.

Mrs. John A. Logan, Washington, D. C.:

Tod Post, No. 29, G. A. R., of Youngstown, O., where your late husband made his last public appearance on the occasion of our camp-fire, of the 18th ultimo, express to you their profound sympathy in your and the nation's irretrievable loss.

As the gallant soldier and the able statesman, as well as the originator and first commander of our order, no man was more loved and honored in our ranks, and the news of his untimely death fills every heart here with unspeakable sorrow.

B. O. EDDY, Commander.

Tod Post to-night decided to purchase an elegant floral tribute, and appointed a committee consisting of B. O. Eddy, John O. McGowan, Col. Reznor, O. P. Shaffer, and G. Lemley to convey it to the funeral of Comrade Logan. Services will be held here and bells tolled on the day of the funeral of Gen. Logan.

NO RETREAT UNDER FIRE.

The Stand Which the Dead General Took in the Payne Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Senator Logan, though a diligent and earnest public servant, paid but little attention to the details of parliamentary methods. He was not familiar with the rules and rarely ever knew the status of his own bills on the calendar. His time, perhaps, was so engrossed with the many important matters entrusted to him and to his correspondence that he had no apportunities for familiarizing himself wsth preliminary details. When he wished to pass a pending measure, he would ask to take it up and it irritated him to have the point raised that any rule conflicted. The measure to which he last gave special attention in the Senate waf the bill to devote certain land in Chicago for governmental military purposes. At the last session he endeavored to get the bill through, and when opposition was offered he retorted that he had waited patiently for an opportunity to pass his bill; that he had frequently yielded to other measures, and he thought it was high time that some spirit of accommodation was shown toward him. Early in the present session he gave notice that at an early day he would ask for the consideration of that bill. That was the last time he ever addressed the presiding officer of the Senate in his official capacity.

His last speech in the Senate on a subject of sufficient importance to demand previous preparation was in defense of his course with regard to the Payne case. The Republicans of Ohio charged that Sen. Payne's seat had been obtained by bribery, and strong party pressure was brought to bear upon the committee on privileges and election to order an investigation. Sens. Logan, Evarts, and Teller joined with the Democrats in reporting that there was no evidence to sustain the charge of bribery. For this they were violently assailed by some of the Republican papers, and Gen. Logan, in a speech of considerable length, defined his course and denounced his assailants.

A prominent Republican Senator said to-day about Logan's position in this case: "I shall always believe that Logan would have reconsidered his vote in that case had not the Ohio papers pitched into him so savagely. I had carefully read all the testimony, and when I learned how Logan had voted in committee, I was surprised. I went to him in the Senate chamber, and after broaching the subject, remarked that every intelligent man in Ohio, regardless of political sentiment or affiliation, believed that there was bribery; that money was used to influence the election. "Oh, yes," replied Logan, "but there is no evidence." I replied that there was evidence and inquired of Logan if he had read the testimony. He admitted that he had not, saying that he judged the testimony by the presentation made of it in the debate in the committee room. I mentioned several strong points in the testimony, and told him that I was not endeavoring to persuade him against his judgment, but that I was satisfied the case would create more of a stir than was then anticipated. After impressing upon his mind the features of the testimony which I regarded as showing proof of bribery. I told him I would be glad to have him review the case and to read the testimony himself. He promised me that he would and he was in earnest. He would have carefully read that testimony, and perhaps, in consequence of that careful reading, would have changed his vote; but just then the Republican papers opened up on him, some of them in an abusive and malignant manner, and I knew Logan well enough to feel assured that he would not change them. He would have died rather than retreat under fire."

BELIEVED IN LIFE INSURANCE

For the Benefit of His Friends—Suicide of a Fast Young Man.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The *World* says: Under the false name of "A. Allen" there died at a little hotel in South Norwalk, Conn., last November, a man who had taken out insurance policies to the amount, so far as known, of $315,000. He died from an overdose of morphine.

The policies had all been written within fourteen months of the man's death—most of them within the eight months immediately preceding it. They are divided between 49 companies, so far as known, but further investigation may show that the amount of insurance and the number of companies is to be largely increased.

Of the $315,000 insurance on his life, only $71,600 was for the benefit of his relatives. The remainder is in the names of apparently only casual friends and business acquaintances. The story of the man's latter life is dramatic to a degree rarely found even in fiction. To one, at least, of the beneficiaries of his insurance policies, his intention to commit suicide was known several months prior to his death. He was of an excellent and wealthy Boston family, and apparently the favorite, though dissipated son, of an indulgent mother. He had lived a life of adventure in many countries, and had spent a fortune in riotous living or reckless speculation. When found dead in the little hotel room he had but a few dollars in his pocket, but with hundreds of thousands dependent upon his death.

There was a cynical detail about the preparations before his death, whether with suicidal intent or otherwise, that was not in keeping with his usual good-tempered and easy-going disposition. He has a young and pretty wife and a widowed sister living in this city, and a mother and three brothers in Boston. They profess to know little or nothing of the other beneficiaries. He was very well known in certain circles here.

Among the beneficiaries of his insurance, outside of his family, is a cashier of one of the leading New York banks, a member of the Petroleum Exchange, the wife of a business acquaintance, a young girl of Mount Vernon, a lawyer in Liberty street, a hotel keeper in Boston, and a young man in New Rochelle. Of the insurance companies involved, there are but comparatively few of the old line stock companies. The larger amount of the insurance was written in various co-operative associations. The question of the payment of the policies, therefore, interests directly a very great number of persons, as in these associations payment of policies is made by a direct assessment upon the members.

An official of one of the companies said to a *World* reporter, yesterday: "Not a cent of that money will ever be paid."

It is not known that there has been any concerted action looking towards resistance as yet, but one of the companies at last has instituted a rigid investigation, the alleged facts in which makes a pile of documents a foot thick.

But if, as seems certain, the payment of the policies in the case of John Tyler, alias "A. Allen," alias "John Taylor," is contested in the courts on the ground of conspiracy and fraud, the litigation will, from the dramatic features of the man's life and death, be one of the most interesting ever brought before the courts of this or any other country.

The company before alluded to, according to the statement of its superintendent of agencies and the counsel of the company, propose to develope a story almost unparalleled in human history—a story of a despairing spendthrift's misery, of his illegitimate and thwarted plans to raise money, of his peculiar business relations with several persons not members of his family, of his taking out policies in his name and making them the beneficiaries thereof, of his oft-repeated intention, well known, as is alleged to end his life with his own hand for his friends' pecuniary benefit, of his study of the use and misuse of poison under the alleged teaching of one of his beneficiaries, and of his acceptance from him of a deadly formula.

The story of his sudden flight from town, his dying request of his family, his final taking of the drug, his ante-mortem reflection and his communication to the expectant beneficiaries, and, finally, of his lonely death in a country hotel, is fully told.

COLORADO MINES.

An Important Decision, Involving Millions of Dollars.

DENVER, Dec. 24.—The most important mining litigation ever tried in Colorado was concluded in the United States Circuit court here to-day. Millions of dollars were involved on the result of the trial and precedent set, which involves the title to nearly 500 mining claims in the vicinity of Aspen, Col.

The question at issue was whether the Aspen mines contained fissure veins or deposits of ore. If the fissure theory was correct, then the owners claimed that where outcroppings were visible on the surface, they had a right under the United States statutes to follow the dip vein into other claims; but if the deposit theory was maintained, then a vast number of mines by the side of Aspen mountain could be operated by their owners as far as the boundaries of their claims.

The present suit was brought by D. M. Hyman, of Cincinnati, against J. B. Wheeler, of New York city, and other capitalists. Hyman owns the Durant mine, an apex claim, and Wheeler and friends own the Emma mine, which lies immediately beneath Durant's on the side of the Aspen mountain. Durant is an older location, but rich ore was first struck in the Emma, $1,800,000 worth of ore being taken out the Emma, when the Durant people brought suit to gain possession of the Emma, on the apex theory, and the courts enjoined the Emma from further operations.

The case has been on trial three weeks, the best known mining experts in the West being about equally divided on each side. The jury brought in a verdict in favor of the Durant mine. Aspen mine, the richest in the camp, lies immediately beneath the Emma, and suit is now pending to obtain possession of it by the Durant people—$2,000,000 having been taken from the Aspen mine, and as much more in sight, when work on it was enjoined. Other apex owners have been awaiting the result of this trial, and will now bring suit to recover possession of the claims lying on the mountain side below.

Attempt to Destroy a Church.

LYONS, Dec. 28.—An attempt was made yesterday to destroy by explosives one of the churches in this city. A bombshell was placed under the church porch, and the igniting fuse was lighted. A policeman passing by noticed the burning of the fuse, and he was bold enough to seize the bomb and put out the fuse before its fire could reach the bomb.

CLEVELAND'S HEALTH.

His Illness of a Serious Nature—The President Affected by Gen. Logan's Death—A Comparison of the Two Cases.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—There has been a great deal of quiet talk all day, and it is progressing to-night, concerning the condition of Pres. Cleveland's health. A gentleman who spent some time at the White House this afternoon in consultation with Col. Lamont about important public business, says: "The President asks euery member of the household who comes near his bed in regard to the death of Sen. Logan, and evinces not only grief, but the most intense interest. It is very evident," says this gentleman, "that Mr. Cleveland is much concerned about the nature of his illness, and is drawing a comparison in his own mind between the stages of the rheumatism in himself and that which resulted in the death of the senator. It is evident to him, from the questions he has asked, that he may take the same course. I observe that all four of the local papers to-day have uniform statements as to the health of the President, and the point is made strong that the rheumatism is confined to one leg. I do not regard the statements as frank and trustworthy. A person with simply rheumatic pains in one limb does not recline constantly in bed, besides I am informed that the President has fever and has suffered pains throught his whole body. He has been confined to his bed during the past month more than was Senator Logan, and the concern that he feels in the death of the senator, barring the fact that the two men were warm personal friends, to my mind is significant."

The President admitted no visitors to his room to-day, nor has he during the past four days. He has all the symptoms which possessed Sen. Logan a week ago, except the violent fever and delirium. Naturally the death of Sen. Logan would be a shock to the President. The former was a frequent visitor to the White House, and was much admired for his blunt, honest manner by the latter. The President frequently consulted him about legislation and matters affecting the War department, especially nominations in that line, Logan being chairman of the Senate committee on military affairs and well versed in all matters affecting the service. He talked over the Fitz John Porter case with him, and also Gen. Miles's campaign against Geronimo. In many respects the two men bore a marked resemblance. But there is something, it is believed by many to-night, of more than friendly interest in Mr. Cleveland's anxiety and inquiry respecting Sen. Logan's death, and his concern has become sufficiently marked and known as a topic for comment at the White House.

When it became known this morning that Mrs. Cleveland had written a note to Mrs. Logan expressing condolence, there was a great deal of inquiry at the residence of the latter for the note. The impression by some means gained currency that reference was made to the illness of the President, and it was believed that some indication of his true condition could be obtained in the note, and as it was not made public, suspicion was probably unnecessarily aroused.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Pres. Cleveland was much better this morning, and it is expected that he will be able to take a carriage ride this afternoon.

SENSATIONAL SUICIDE.

A Beautiful Young Lady Jumps Into the Lake.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Mrs. Jessie Johnson, daughter of Henry C. Munch, formerly a wealthy board of trade speculator, and wife of a young lawyer of Knoxville, Iowa, threw herself into the lake to-day. Her rich apparel and beautiful face attracted the attention of a group of boys who saw her hastening toward the breakwater. They saw her jump into the ice and drift that was dashing against the pier. A rope was thrown to her by the boys, but she refused to grasp it. The body was rescued by policemen before life was extinct, but efforts to resuscitate the suicide were of no avail.

She had visited the office of Dr. Chamberlain previous to her death, but he was so busy and she was so agitated that he told her to come to the office to-morrow and explain her case. It is stated by friends of Mrs. Johnston that her intellect, previously brilliant, has been more or less unbalanced since her husband's admission to the Iowa bar about four years ago. Overstudy is the cause assigned. Mrs. Johnston came to Chicago only a short time ago to place herself under the care of a physician. Her husband was to have been here to-morrow to spend the holidays with her.

IRON IN THE SOUTH.

Remarkable Growth of This Industry—Prospects for the Future.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Some very interesting and important figures regarding the production of iron in the South are given by Bradstreets this week. Northern iron men are plainly told that they must hereafter count upon a greatly increased Southern product as a competitive factor in business. Southern pig iron keeps coming East at a rushing rate. Reports show that 140,000 tons of pig iron were sent North in 1886, against 100,000 tons in each 1885 and 1884, and 60,000 tons in 1883. In the Birmingham, Ala., district there are twenty coke furnaces now in operation or building with an estimated capacity for 1888 of 750,000 tons of iron. The Chattanooga, Tenn., district has fifteen coke and thirteen charcoal furnaces, with a capacity of 420,000 tons of coke iron and 100,000 tons of charcoal iron in 1888. In the Sheffield district five furnaces are now building, with a capacity for 1888 of 100,000 tons of coke iron, and four charcoal furnaces that will produce annually 45,000 tons of iron. All the coke furnaces except one in the entire Southern region are supplied with brick stoves, and are of the best modern types. The total estimated iron product of Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia, for 1888, is 1,515,000 tons, of which Alabama is expected to produce 1,040,000 tons, Tennessee 425,000 tons, and Georgia 50,000 tons.

WILL POWDERLY YIELD?

If He Does Not 50,000 Trades Unionists Will Leave the Knights.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—Unless word is received from the general executive board of the Knights of Labor to-day, granting the demands of the assemblies of machine constructors for a local trades charter, nearly 4,000 Knights in this city and thousands in other parts of the country will withdraw from the order.

Twenty-one assemblies throughout the country have notified the general executive board that unless the trades charter is granted they will leave the order, and most of those in this city have given notice that unless the demand is acceded to-day they will withdraw.

The machinists claim as a right under the constitution of the order that they shall be allowed to direct their business pertaining to their own interests. Three members of the general committee are in favor of granting these demands, but Mr. Powderly, with a majority of the board, is opposed to the scheme, and it is not likely that any word will be received by the dissatisfied assemblies to-day. Some of the machinists' assemblies have decided to wait until the first of the new year, and if the national charter is not granted by that time, they will follow the lead of the Philadelphia assemblies, and over 50,000 Knights will sever their relations with the order.

INDIANA ELECTION FRAUDS.

Judge Woods and the Contumacious Witness—Alleged Bribery Cases.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—This morning Judge Wood, of the Federal court, refused to release Samuel C. Perkins, the contumacious witness called in the election conspiracy and forgery case, on a writ of habeas corpus. He also decided that the court had jurisdiction of the cases of the Orange county alleged election briberies.

It was argued in this case that because the alleged bribery did not affect the election of a congressman, the federal courts could not take cognizance of it, but the court holds that inasmuch as a congressman was voted for at the election, it has jurisdiction of crimes committed at it.

Fine Work by Pinkerton's Detectives.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—Col. L. C. Weir, superintendent of the Adams Express Co., who had immediate charge of the search for the men who robbed their car near St. Louis, Oct. 25, returned to-day from Chicago, where he had the pleasure of seeing his plans perfected. His instructions to the detectives were to find the robbers, and not temporize with a view of recovering the money.

He says he directed the Pinkertons to spare no money in the search, and he pronounces their work the finest that he has ever seen, and he has had considerable experience of this kind, having been called to assist other companies in like cases. He declines to speak as to Fotheringham until the men are taken to St. Louis, and further investigation is made.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Newspaper Comments on Churchill's Resignation.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The *St. James Gazette* says that if financial reasons explain Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation from the cabinet, there is nothing to be said, except that there is not much to be deplored, but if the local government bill was the cause, then the government has grievously erred.

The *Echo* says it believes Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation was due to an essential divergence of opinion with the rest of the cabinet. Unless, says the paper, Lord Randolph gives a better reason for his action than that of financial differences with his colleagues, he will be unable to repel hostile criticisms of his course.

The *Evening News* says patriots are pained and surprised. It asks Lord Randolph Churchill to justify his course, warning him that if he does not his name will never be heard hereafter without exciting exasperation.

The *Globe* says it would be difficult for the warmest admirers of Lord Randolph Churchill to vindicate his step.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* declares that it will be impossible for Lord Salisbury to govern unless Lord Hartington steps into the breach. It says it is impossible to conceive of any hypothesis upon which Lord Hartington could defend, morally or politically, a refusal to accept the post which Lord Randolph Churchill has vacated.

The Queen sent her private secretary, Gen. Frederick Parsonby, to London today, with a message for Lord Salisbury.

Dillon Discharged.

DUBLIN, Dec. 23.—Messrs Dillon, Sheehy, Harris and O'Brien reached Laughrea today, and attended court. They formally justified their charge of assault and battery against police Inspector Davis, who was responsible for their arrest last week. The court decided that the charges against the four gentlemen for their conduct at Laughrea were insufficient to justify their prosecution, and they were therefore discharged.

A French Steamer Sunk, and Many Lives Lost.

LISBON, Dec. 24.—The British iron clad Sultan ran into and sunk the French steamer Ville de Victoria, while the latter was lying at anchor in the Tagus. The Ville de Victoria had 250 persons on board.

The Sultan is an iron steamship, armorplated, and is of 9,200 tons burden.

Later intelligence shows that most of the crew and passengers of the Ville de Victoria were drowned. It is also learned that both vessels were at anchor at the time of the collision. The Sultan dragged her anchors and drifted against the Ville de Victoria.

Henry M. Stanley

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, is still in London. He will start on Thursday for Zanzibar. It is asserted that he has declined an offer of $400,000 to return to America and complete his lecturing tour.

The Czar Needs Watching.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that the Austrian statesmen declare that the maintenance of peace is entirely dependent upon the action of the Czar, and, as he drinks, delirium tremens may at any moment cause him to commit an act of folly which would precipitate war. Austria must be ready for such a contingency.

The *Pester-Lloyd* says that the Czar's fear of Nihilists is excessive, and that he is suspicious of everybody with whom he comes in contact, including even his own wife and children.

Reply to an Inspired Article in a London Paper.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, commenting on the inspired article in last Monday's London *Post* warning Turkey against coquetting any further with Russia, says: "The inspirers of the *Post* chose a moment to utter their breath of war when all the European cabinets were conscientiously seeking to reconcile the divergent interests which the Bulgarian crisis had created, and when Turkey and Russia had agreed upon a resolution reconciling their interests in conformity with the Berlin treaty. We reserve judgment on the question whether the general tendency toward conciliation has upset certain calculations. If the article in the *Post* had some other ulterior object, the Powers who reprove a firebrand policy ought to affirm their resolution to preserve the peace, and should act firmly against any attempt to intimidate Turkey. We hope the Powers will not fail to do so. The sultan should be advised that so long as he seeks conciliation and peace, he will find powerful sympathies and energetic support."

Troops Called Out.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, has called out 35,000 troops. They will be armed with repeating rifles.

A BRAVE GIRL WITH A REVOLVER.

A Tramp Tells How He Was Once a Prominent Speculator on Wall Street—His Ill Luck, Dissipation, and Desperation.

LEHRSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 28.—The greatest excitement prevails here over numerous outrages committed by a gang of tramps who have infested this neighborhood during the past few months. These miscreants entered the residence of Jasper Smith last Friday, and secured a large amount of cash, jewelry and clothing. Every room in the house, with but one exception, had been pillaged. The occupant of this room was the 16-year-old daughter of Mrs. Smith, who was awake, and heard the tramps going through the house, but was so overcome with fear that she was unable to move or give an alarm. The girl soon recovered her courage, and suddenly remembered that an old revolver belonging to her father was in one of the bureau drawers. This she quickly secured, and then she awaited the tramps' entrance to her room. The door was quietly opened, when the brave girl fired two successive shots at the burglars. General confusion followed, and the girl's parents hurriedly rushed to the daughter's room to find her lying across the bed unconscious.

The tramps escaped, but an examination disclosed that the shots were not without effect. The girl soon recovered and then related the story of her exploit with the burglars. Blood stains marked the bedroom floor and the stair steps. A bottle of chloroform was also found in the hallway, which they evidently dropped in making their hurried flight.

Several nights prior the home of an aged couple, living some distance from here, was entered, and after forcing the old lady to prepare something to eat, they demanded money or their lives. The old couple begged the ruffians to spare their lives, giving them $5, all the money there was in the house.

Similar stories coming from all parts of the valley, an indignation meeting of citizens was held here Saturday, and a protective association was formed. Information was received that the rendezvous was several miles outside of the town, and the members of the protective association resolved to raid the place. On the way they encountered a suspicious character, whom they took in charge. Preparations were making to lynch, when the tramp begged to be heard. The stranger said his name was Berger, and that his home was in New York state.

"At one time I was a prominent speculator on Wall street. I lost and won, but ill-luck overtook me. Dissipation followed, and absolutely penniless I sought consolation in the far West, but misfortune continued. I came East again, with no better luck. I contemplated suicide, but, rather than have a hand in my own death, I determined to live out my miserable existence until it terminated in the grave. At Elmira I joined a gang of tramps who were working their way through to Pennsylvania. We arrived here two month's ago," and, trembling with fear, he acknowledged that they met with unusual success.

Continuing, he said: "I took no active part in their crimes, but was deputized by the leader of the gang to keep a record of what was done each day. For the performance of this duty I got plenty to eat and any quantity of stolen clothes to wear. The extent of the robberies in this neighborhood would foot up many thousand dollars in cash, to say nothing of the jewelry, clothing, etc., stolen. Our rendezvous is located three miles from here, but the place is now deserted. Every member of the gang has disappeared. Their sudden exit was brought about through the fatal shooting of one of the gang while burglarizing a dwelling in the neighborhood, and lest the occurence might lead to their detection and arrest, they left. The gang was principally composed of professionals. I deserted, and am now en route for New York."

A visit to the rendezvous corroborates the story, which was intelligently related. Berger was a man of education, but was a total wreck from dissipation. He was therefore permitted to go his way.

A feeling of relief now prevails at Lehrsville and other tramp-ridden towns. The organization, however, remains intact for future emergencies.

The Pray Manufacturing company, of Minneapolis, has assigned. Liabilities, $290,000; assetts, $150,000.

Winchester's
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA is a matchless Remedy for Consumption in every stage of the disease. For Coughs, Weak Lungs, Throat Diseases, Loss of Flesh and Appetite, and every form of General Debility it is an unequaled Specific Remedy. ☞ BE SURE AND GET WINCHESTER'S PREPARATION. $1 and $2 per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.
WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 162 William St., New York.

A Case Involving $20,000,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—At the beginning of the present century Roger Merritt owned three sections of land in West Chester county, adjoining the then village of Saw Pitts. He leased a part of the property, and died intestate in 1801. Under the lease filled in White Plains in 1802, subsequently small leases for parts of the land were made to several parties for 99 years. Then the old house and lands were converted into business places, and in 1860 the inhabitants incorporated the place into the village of Port Chester. The land on which the village stands is valued now at from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

In the year 1860 the leaf in the register's office containing the record of the original lease was torn out by some unknown person, the only evidence of it being in the index. The matter was put into the hands of an attorney, who finally got a clue, and left yesterday for a small town in Alabama, where, it is claimed, the identical missing leaf is in the possession of the family of John Merritt, a son of the original owner, who quarreled with his brothers, and the claim is that he tore it out through spite.

The United Labor Party.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The Central Labor Union yesterday instructed its delegates to the January convention of the United Labor party to resist all efforts toward a compromise with either of the old parties, and in case such a compromise was decided upon by the convention to withdraw from it. A resolution from the furniture-workers demanding of the state that the coal mines be made common property, was indorsed by the Union, and it was directed that the resolution and its endorsement be laid before the legislative representatives of the Union Labor party. The proceedings of the late Trades Union convention at Columbus were discussed, the drift of sentiment being that of unqualified disapproval, the dissentions were characterized as a mutual aid society of the leaders to perpetuate their own influence among the laboring classes and not in the real interests of these classes.

Big Damage Suits Against a Telephone Company.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 24.—In the Circuit court here suits by Councilmen Graves, Brenton, Feay, Uphaus, Kiechle, Geddes, Brandley, Wimberg, and Fire Chief Bullen, aggregating $90,000, were filed against the Cumberland Telephone company for damages for false imprisonment. The suits grew out of an old quarrel between the city council and the telephone company. The company refused to comply with the laws of the city and state, and the council revoked their right of way in the streets and alleys, and cut their poles and wires.

The officials were arrested at the instance of the company, charged with malicious trespass, and now the council come back at the company for $10,000 damages each for false imprisonment. The sheriff has attached all the Telephone company's property in this city.

William N. Sturgess, better known to the commercial world as Jack Sturgess, died Saturday in Chicago. He became most noted through the great corn corner of July and August, 1874, in which he was the most prominent figure.

Market Column.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1886.

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ending Saturday.

Loans—Decrease	$5,209,600
Reserve—Increase	3,221,000
Specie—Increase	2,917,000
Legal tenders—Decrease	215,300
Deposits—Decrease	2,089,200
Circulation—Decrease	11,100

The banks now hold $7,232,200 in excess of the 25 per cent. requirements.

NOON.—The stock market was much duller after 11 o'clock, and the movement in prices almost entirely ceased, the only exception being an advance of ¾ per cent. in Jersey Central and 1 in Reading. The trading was entirely without future, and at noon the market is very dull and steady to firm.

Closing prices of stocks to-day on Wall street: St. P., 89; L. S., 95⅛; Pac. Mail, 48⅞; N. Y. C., 113⅞; D. L. & W., 133⅞; J. C., 52⅞; Erie, 33; Erie 2d, ex. c, —; W. St. L. & P. —; Erie pref., —; N. P., 27⅜; N. P. p'f'd, 60¼, D. & R. G. —; Louis. & Nash., 63; Texas Pacific, 21⅛; Union Pacific, 60; Missouri Pacific, 105⅞; C. S., 63; Western Union, 78⅞; Kan. & Texas 31⅛; C. B. & Q., —; Rock Island, —; Mil. L. & W, —; L. S. W. pfd, —; Cen Pac. —; Oregon Trans., 31⅝; Omaha, 45⅞; Omaha pfd., —; Manitoba, —; Michigan Central, 93; Phila. & Read., 34⅝; Del. & Hud., —; N. W., 113⅞; St. P. & M., —; Hocking Valley, 35⅛; New York & New England, 51⅝; P., D. & E., —; Consolidated Gas, 77⅞; Wabash, —; St. P. & D., 58; R. I. —; Richmond T., —; Oil, 69⅞c bid.

Noon—Money is easy at 6 per cent.; bar silver, 99⅝.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—3 P. M.—The stock market was dull and steady during the first two hours of the afternoon, but during the last hour it became generally active and displayed considerable strength, and closed quiet and strong at best figures of the day.

The following shows the changes in government bonds during the past week:

	Dec. 28	Dec. 21
4½'s coupons	110⅛	110⅜
4's coupons	128⅞	128⅛
3's registered	101⅛	100⅝
Pacific 6's of '95	125	124⅝

TRADE.

During the week just closed the general trade of the country in a wholesale way showed no gain over the preceding week. The retail trade was brisk, and more goods were sold than for the past three or four years.

THE MARKETS.

Active and Higher Markets.

There was an active trade in wheat at different points to-day, and prices were firm and higher. There was no special feature to induce active trading. At Chicago there was good buying. Public cables steady; private cables a little higher. There is a belief that a European war will take place in the spring, which has a stimulating effect.

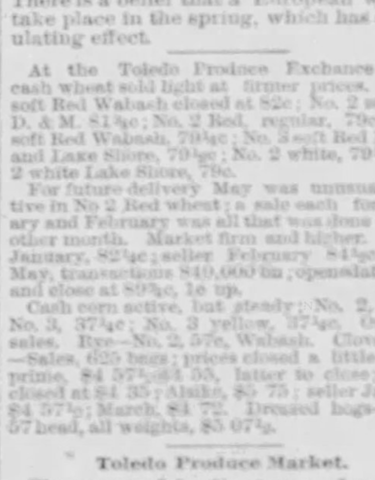
At the Toledo Produce Exchange to-day cash wheat sold light at firmer prices. No. 2 soft Red Wabash closed at 82c; No. 2 soft Red D. & M. 81¼c; No. 2 Red, regular, 79c; No. 3 soft Red Wabash, 79¼c; No. 3 soft Red D. & M. and Lake Shore, 79¼c; No. 2 white, 79¼c; No. 2 white Lake Shore, 79c.

For future delivery May was unusually active in No 2 Red wheat; a sale each for January and February was all that was done in any other month. Market firm and higher. Seller January, 82¼c; seller February 84¼c; Seller May, transactions 840,000 bu; opened at 89⅛c, and close at 89⅜c, 1c up.

Cash corn active, but steady; No. 2, 37⅜c; No. 3, 37¼c; No. 3 yellow, 37¼c. Oats—No sales. Rye—No. 2, 57c, Wabash. Clover seed—Sales, 625 bags; prices closed a little weak; prime, $4 57½@4 55, latter to close; No. 2 closed at $4 35; Alsike, $5 75; seller January, $4 57½; March, $4 72. Dressed hogs—Sales, 57 head, all weights, $5 07½.

Toledo Produce Market.

There was a fair attendance of retailers on the market this morning and the quantity of produce was equal to all demands.

ROYAL


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Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powder. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street New York.

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NO FEE!! UNTIL BETTER. ESTABLISHED 1851. 186 So. Clark St. Chicago, Ill.

The Regular, Old-Established PHYSICIAN & SURGEON is still treating with the greatest SKILL AND SUCCESS
—ALL—
PRIVATE, NERVOUS AND CHRONIC DISEASES
YOUNG MEN, MIDDLE-AGED MEN
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☞ Send two stamps for celebrated works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. You have an exhaustive symptomatology by which to study your own case. Consultation, personally or by letter, free. Consult the old Doctor. Thousands cured. Offices and parlors private. ☞ Those contemplating Marriage send for Dr. Clarke's celebrated guide, Male and Female, each 15c., both 25c. (stamps). Before confiding your case consult DR. CLARKE. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame and add golden years to life. Medicines sent everywhere secure from exposure. Hours, 8 to 8; Sundays, 9 to 12. Address,
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UNEQUALLED FOR CEMENTING WOOD, GLASS, CHINA, PAPER, LEATHER, &c. Awarded GOLD MEDAL, LONDON, 1883. Used by Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co., Pullman Palace Car Co., &c. Mfd only by the RUSSIA CEMENT CO. GLOUCESTER, MASS. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Sample Tin Can by Mail, 20c.

COLT REPEATING 15 SHOT RIFLE
Just Half the Factory Price! $12.50
JOHN P. LOVELL'S SONS, Boston, Mass.

There was no change of importance in prices.

Butter—For high grades, 18c; next quality, 15@16c.

Eggs—For fresh, 21@22c.

Poultry—Geese, 8c; turkeys, 9@10c; chickens, 7c; ducks, 8c; rabbits, 10c; quail, $1 50 per dozen; ruffled grouse, 25c each.

Salt—Car lots 75c; single barrels, 90c.

Hides—Heavy green, 6@7c; cured, 8c.

Fruits—Cranberries, $6 00@7 00 per bbl. Apples, 50c per bushel; lemons, $3 50@4 00 per box.

Lard—Refined in 50 lb. cans, 7½c; refined, in tierces, 7¼c; kettle, in tierces, 7⅛c in barrels, 7⅜c.

Wool—Washed, 28c; unwashed, 18c.

Hay—Per ton, $12 00.

General Produce.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 27.—Wheat quiet; No. 2 Red, cash, 68¼c bid; January, 69c bid; May, 76⅛c bid. Corn steady; No. 2 cash, 30¼c bid; January, 30¼c bid; May, 36c bid. Oats—Nominal at 27c bid cash.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 28.—Wheat strong; cash, 78⅛c; January, 78⅛c; May, 85⅜c. Corn steady; No. 2, 37c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 26c. Rye steady; No. 1, 55c. Barley firmer; No. 2, 50⅞c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—Flour steady. Wheat firm at 81c. Corn quiet at 38c. Oats firm at 30⅛c. Rye quiet at 55c. Pork steady at $12 00. Lard firmer at $6 25. Bulk meats and bacon steady and unchanged. Whisky firm; sales, 919 bbls. finished goods on basis of $1 13.

DETROIT, Dec. 28.—Wheat—No. 1 white cash, 81⅛c; cash Michigan red, 82⅛c; No. 2 red cash, 82¼c; January, 82¼c; February, 84¼c; May, 89⅛c. Corn, 38⅛c. Oats—No. 2, 30c; No. 2 white, 32c. Clover Seed—Cash, $4 55; January, $4 57½.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—Wheat—Western, firmer; No. 2 winter red, spot, 90⅛@90⅜c; January, 90⅛@90⅜c; February, 91⅝@91⅞c; May, 95⅛@95⅜c. Corn—Western, steady and dull; mixed spot, 46c asked new; January, 46c asked; February, 46⅛@46⅜c; steamer, 44⅛@44⅜c. Oats—easier and freely active; western white, 36@38c; do mixed, 34@35c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—1:00 P. M.—Close—Wheat strong and higher; cash, 78⅛c; January, 78⅛c; February, 79⅛c; May, 86⅛c. Corn, firm; cash and January, 37¼c; February, 37 11-16c; May, 43⅛c. Oats firm; cash, 26c; May, 31 5-16c. Rye, 53c. Barley, steady at 51¼c. Flaxseed, 93⅛c. Prime timothy seed, $1 74. Whisky, $1 18. Pork strong; cash, $11 97½; January, $11 97½; May, $12 50. Lard strong; cash, $6 36; January, $6 40; May, $6 77½.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—Wheat—Market strong, and about ⅛c higher all around; No. 2 red cash, 81⅛@82⅛c; January, 81⅞c; February, 83⅛c bid; May, 88⅛c bid. Corn active and higher; No. 2 mixed, cash, 35⅛c; January, 35⅛c; February, [illegible]; May, 40c. Oats dull and firm; No. 2 cash, 28⅛c; December, —; February, [illegible] 29⅛c bid; May, 31¼c asked. Rye steady, 53c. Whisky firm at 113. Pork higher, $12 00. Lard steady at $6 15@6 20. Cattle—Receipts, 400 head; market stronger; natives, $4 25@5 70; butchers, $3 00@4 10; Texans and Indians, $2 00@3 70. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500 head; market active and stronger; butchers', $4 40@4 55; packers, $4 15@4 35; Yorkers, $3 95@4 15; pigs, $2 75@3 90. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000 head; market firm.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Wheat—Market opened ¼@⅜c higher and fairly active at the close as quoted; receipts, 135,850 bu; sales, 160,000 bu No 2 Red, January, 90 13-16@91c; 152,000 bu do February, 92⅛@92 11-16; 80,000 bu do March, 94⅛@94⅜; 896,000 bu do May, 96⅞@97¼c. Corn ⅛@¼c higher; very quiet; receipts, 89,650 bu; sales, 72,000 bu; mixed western spot, 46⅛@48c; do futures, 47⅞@52⅛c. Oats—The market is firm and quiet; receipts, 45,600 bu; sales, 40,000 bu; western, 35@41c. Beef dull; new extra mess, $7 50@8 00. Pork firm; new mess, $11 87½@12 37½. Lard is stronger; steam rendered, $6 55. Butter firm; western, 12@32c. Eggs—Western, fresh, 25@29c. Sugar dull; crushed, 6¼c; powdered, 5⅞@6¼c; granulated, 5 11-16@5¾c. Molasses firmer; 50 deg. test, 20c. Coffee is steady; fair Rio, 14½c; good do 14⅛c; prime do, 14⅜c. Turpentine steady at 36c.

Live Stock Markets.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—Hogs—Market firm; common and light, $3 35@4 15; packing and butchers, $4 10@4 40. Receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 1,900 head.

EAST LIBERTY, Dec. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,273 head; shipments, 9,881 head; market fair; prime, $4 75@5 00; fair to good, $4 50; feeders, $3 50@3 75. Hogs—Receipts, 3,600 head; shipments, 4,500 head; market firm; Philadelphias, $4 45@4 55; Yorkers, $4 25@4 35; common and light, $4 10@4 20. Sheep—Receipts, 2,200 head; shipments, 3,400 head; market firm and a shade stronger; prime, $4 50@5 00; fair to good, $3 50@4 25; common, $1 50@2 50; lambs, $5 00@6 00.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 27.—The *Live Stock Indicator* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 512 head; shipments, none. Shipping grades were nominally strong; common and butcher stuff active and 10c higher; sales of good to choice at $4 00@4 35; common to medium, $3 30@3 90; stockers at $3 25@3 75; feeders, $2 90@3 40; cows, $1 50@3 00. Hogs—Receipts, 4,679 head; shipments, 363 head; market active and prices 10c higher; sales of good to choice, $4 10@4 25; common to medium, $4 00@4 05. Sheep—Receipts, — head; shipments, — head; sales of good to choice muttons, $2 00@3 25; common to medium, $1 50@2 40.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market shade stronger and choice is quoted to-day as 10c higher; shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., $3 40@5 30; stockers and feeders $2 00@3 85; cows, bulls and mixed, $1 50@3 25; bulk, $2 10@2 50; Texas cattle, $2 00@3 00. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market strong, closing 10c higher; rough and mixed, $3 90@4 30; packing and shipping, $4 30@4 60; light, $3 60@4 20; skips, $2 30@3 40. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market steady and strong; natives, $2 50@4 50; western, $2 50@3 50; Texans, $2 00@3 25; lambs, $4 00@5 00.

BUFFALO, Dec. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 445 head; market advanced 15@25c since last Monday; common to fair, $3 75@4 30; good to choice steers, $4 40@4 90; stockers and feeders weak at $2 50@3 50. Veals lower at $5 00@6 00. Sheep—Receipts, 2,400 head; market firm; inferior to fair, $3 00@3 50; medium to good, $3 75@4 00; choice to extra, $4 25@4 75; good to choice western lambs, $5 00@5 75. Hogs—Receipts, 7,254 head; market advanced 5@10c higher; good to choice light pigs, $4 00@4 20; selected Yorker weights, $4 25@4 45; selected medium weights, $4 40@4 50; good to choice heavy, $4 55@4 65.

Boston Wool Market.

Not much trade, but dealers are firm and do not seek to force sales. On the contrary, many of them are holding their wool above ruling prices. Ohio and Pennsylvania, 33@36c; Michigan, Wisconsin, etc., 32c; Territory, 20@25c; Texas and Southern, 18@21c; combing and delaine, 30@38c; unwashed and unmerchantable, 23@30c; pulled wools and noils, 33@35c.